The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 31.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(SECOND SESSION.)

The House Passes the Civil Rights Bill.

Closing Speech by Gen. Butler.

A Kentucky Ex-Rebel Held Up in His True Light.

Full Text of the Bill as Passed.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the journal, as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Buckingham. Senators Hamlin, Sherman, Stevenson, Fenton and Washburne were appointed a committee to attend the funeral.

HOUSE.

The Civil Rights Bill.

At a quarter after twelve, after several speeches had been made, the most noticeable of which were those of Messrs. Phelps and Shanks, Gen. BUTLER called the previous question.

In the course of his speech, Mr. SHANKS caused the equal rights plank of the Democratic platform of 1872 to be read, which created a burst of laughter all over the House, which was again and again renewed. When he announced he would offer it as a preamble to the bill, Mr. BUTLER accepted the substitute, and Mr. Garfield addressed the House.

At twenty minutes to one Mr. BUTLER rose to close the debate on the bill, and the scene presented in the House has rarely been surpassed. Every gallery, including the diplomatic, the ladies', etc., was crowded, and nearly 1,000 persons crowded around the doors, endeavoring to obtain admission. Mr. Butler's speech was very moderate, containing no personal allusions whatever.

In the course of his speech, Mr. BUTLER caused to be read a petition to the Mississippi Legislature, in which a white man asked that seven different children, by six different colored women be legitimatized.

The reading of the names was greeted with a burst of laughter. He followed up his point by asking the Clerk to read letter received by him from a colored man in Richmond, in which he declared that colored children twelve years old, even under, were outraged in that and other States, by white men and boys, and no redress could be obtained in Court.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) pronounced the statement utterly false, which drew forth applause from the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. BUTLER maintained that the passage of the Civil Rights bill was imperatively demanded to correct the condition of society, under the guise of showing the struggle through which the question of equal rights for colored people has passed.

Mr. BUTLER, going on to trace the growth of the abolition movement, pronounced a eulogium on old John Brown, and said he was a brave man, who had never done a cowardly act, never struck at a man behind his back, and never told a lie, and then he went on to contrast him with another John Brown, the younger of that name (referring to Brown of Kentucky), and sent to the Clerk's desk a communication to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in 1861, in which he admits he declared at a public meeting that not one man or one dollar would Kentucky furnish Lincoln to aid him in his unholy war against the South, and that if a Northern army should attempt to cross the borders of Kentucky it would be resisted to the death, and that if one man were found in the Commonwealth to volunteer to join it, he ought to be and would be shot down before leaving the State.

Before the Clerk had completed the reading of the letter, a point of order was raised by Mr. HALE, of New York, who insisted that if it reflected on a member of the House it should not be read.

Mr. BUTLER, on the other hand, insisted that it was the official report made by the Election Committee to the House of Representatives.

The Speaker represented the difficulty of deciding on points in debate, but held that if the gentleman from Massachusetts asserted that it was pertinent to the subject before the House, it could not be excluded, even if it did reflect upon a member, because it was contained in an official report.

Mr. HALE then said he trusted the gentleman from Massachusetts would not shame the Republican side of the House by such an attack upon a member when no response could be made.

Mr. BUTLER, not having heard the remark distinctly, asked Mr. Hale to repeat it, which the latter did, strongly emphasizing the word "shame."

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot understand it. I sat here with my lips sealed for hours yesterday, and heard every hard word spoken against me, and there was no objection on the part of the objecting member from New York.

Mr. HALE—The gentleman is in error. I did raise the objection.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, when your own remarks were quoted against you.

Mr. HALE—No, sir.

Mr. BUTLER—I have lived to see many things, and I expect to live to see many things more, barring accidents; but I never expected to live to hear in a House of Representatives that a public report adopted by a former House could not be read over out of kind consideration to the feelings of some man who put himself in rebellion against the country.

After a long discussion on the point of order, and after the reading of the letter, Mr. BUTLER resumed his remarks. He said Butler Brown (Brown) of Kentucky (Brown) made a speech against the Civil Rights bill, and I have endeavored to put before this House all published statements to show how little it is, and I should pay to anything he says on this subject—to show how little we should take his advice, how little we should hear from him at all—unless he has repentance. I have no knowledge of his repentance. Again, I have been accused here of being the only murderer on this floor. I produce the solemn report of a committee of this House, and this minute letter, to show the very men who counseled murder in the South—not only murder, but assassination, and that instead of my being his accuser, he was his own accuser; and that this state of things existed, as he knew how completely the negro, if we do not protect him in his rights, is at the mercy of the same men who would shoot down the gentleman from Kentucky (Brown) if he had ever dared to step across the line of Upper Canada. [Applause and clapping of hands on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. CROSSLAND (Ky.) call ed the attention of the Speaker to the violation of order.

The Speaker thereupon directed the Sergeant-at-Arms, on a recurrence of any such manifestation, to clear the galleries.

Mr. BUTLER—The reason why we desire to have this bill passed is the fact which has been so often put before us, that we are about passing from power. We are to surrender the power of one branch of the Government at least into the hands of gentlemen who entertained the sentiments towards Union men and Union soldiers that I have had read, who have avowed them on the stump, and who have never to my knowledge retracted them. If I was wrong the other day and went too far in saying there was a minority of murderers in the South, here is my justification. The House of Representatives has solemnly said it by adopting that report—not only murderers, but assassins, and therefore I was right in saying the minority were so.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made a point of order on Mr. Butler's last remarks, which were reduced to writing.

The Speaker ruled that there was nothing in the language which transcended the rights of debate.

Mr. BUTLER, resuming, said he sympathized with the condition of things in the South. When the Northern army was disbanded, there were thousands of men discharged who would become pests of society if they had not been rapidly absorbed and obtained employment in mechanical, manufacturing, seafaring and other pursuits. But it was not so with the men disbanded from the Southern army. They were left demoralized by the war, without work, without employment, largely without education by which they might divert their minds, with nothing to do except to brood over their wrongs and think how wrong it was that the results of the war had been that the negroes who had worked for them before the war had been taken from them, that a state of natural irritation has left in the South a large number of demoralized and unruly men, and most of the White Leaguers are men of that class. I call upon the people of the South, if they want prosperity, that they shall themselves check and control this class of men. They are impoverishing the South—not only murder, but assassination, and that instead of my being his accuser, he was his own accuser; and that this state of things existed, as he knew how completely the negro, if we do not protect him in his rights, is at the mercy of the same men who would shoot down the gentleman from Kentucky (Brown) if he had ever dared to step across the line of Upper Canada. [Applause and clapping of hands on the floor and in the galleries.]

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Mr. BUTLER closed his speech at fifteen minutes to two o'clock.

A vote was then taken on the school amendment to the bill, which was carried.

The next vote was on a motion to insert the amendment of Mr. White as a substitute for Mr. Cessna's amendment, which was practically the Senate bill.

Mr. White's amendment was rejected, and the ayes and noes were called on Mr. Cessna's amendment as a substitute for the House bill.

Mr. Cessna's substitute was rejected by a vote of 148 to 113, and a vote was then taken on the adoption of the preamble moved by Mr. Shanks, which was adopted by 219 to 26, and at 3 o'clock the bill was placed upon its passage.

The vote on its passage was ayes 162, and noes 109.

No demonstration, either on the floor or in the galleries, followed the announcement of the vote.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.			
Albert,	Hazelton Wis.,	Rainey,	
Albright,	Hazelton, N.J.,	Randall,	
Averill,	Hendee,	Richmond,	
Barber,	Hoar (E. R.),	R. H. Roberts,	
Barere,	Hodges,	Robinson, Ohio,	
Bass,	Hooper,	Ross,	
Begole,	Haskins,	Rusk,	
Biery,	Houghton,	Sawyer,	
Bradley,	Howe,	Saylor, Ind.,	
Buffington,	Hubbell,	Scofield,	
Bundy,	Hunter,	Sener, N. J.,	
Burchard,	Herbert,	Sener, N. Y.,	
Burleigh,	Hyde,	Southard,	
Burrows,	Hynes,	Shanks,	
Butler, Mass.,	Kasson,	Sheats,	
Cain,	Kelley,	Sheldon,	
Cannon,	Kellogg,	Shoemaker,	
Carpenter,	Lamport,	Small,	
Cason,	Lansing,	Smart,	
Cessna,	Lawrence,	Smith, Pa.,	
Clark, N. J.,	Lawson,	Smith, L.,	
Clarke, N. Y.,	Lewis,	Smith, N. Y.,	
Clayton,	Longaridge,	Smith, Ohio,	
Clements,	Lowe,	Snyder,	
Cobb, Kan.,	Lynch,	Sprague,	
Coburn,	Martin,	Starkweather,	
Conger,	McCrary,	Stevens, Mass.,	
Corwin,	McDill, Wis.,	Stowell,	
Cotton,	McDill, Iowa,	Strawbridge,	
Crooke,	McHenry,	Speer,	
Cronnie,	McKee,	Taylor,	
Curtis,	McNulta,	Thomas, N.C.,	
Darrall,	Merriam,	Thompson,	
Dawes,	Monroe,	Todd,	
Dobbins,	Moore,	Townsend,	
Donan,	Morey,	Tremain,	
Duell,	Mosby,	Tyner,	
Dunnell,	Negley,	Waldron,	
Eames,	Niles,	Wallace,	
Field,	O'Neil,	Ward, Ill.,	
Fort,	Orr,	Ward, N. J.,	
Foster,	Orth,	White,	
Garfield,	Pardard,	Whitney,	
Gooch,	Packer,	Wilber,	
Gonckel,	Page,	Willard, Vt.,	
Hagans,	Parker, Mo.,	Willard, Mich.,	
Hale, Me.,	Parsons,	Williams, Wis.	
Hale, N. Y.,	Pelham,	Williams, Mass.	
Harmer,	Pendleton,	Williams, Ind.,	
Harris, Mass.,	Phillips,	Williams, Mich	
Hathorn,	Phelps,	Wilson, Iowa,	
Hawley, Ill.,	Pike,	Wilson, Ind.,	
Hawley, Conn.,	Pratt,	Woodworth	162
Hays,			

NAYS.			
Adams,	Giddings,	Randall,	
Archer,	Glover,	Rogers,	
Arthur,	Gunter,	Robbins,	
Ashe,	Hamilton,	W. R. Roberts,	
Atkins,	Hancock,	Robinson, Ill.,	
Banning,	Harris, Ga.,	Saylor, Ohio,	
Beck,	Harris, Va.,	Sayler,	
Bell,	Harrison,	Schumaker,	
Berry,	Hatcher,	Sener,	
Bland,	Hereford,	Shoo,	
Blount,	Herndon,	Smith, Va.,	
Bower,	Holman,	Speer,	
Bright,	Houton,	Stand,	
Bromberg,	Kegg,	Standford,	
Brown,	Lamar,	Stephens, Ga.,	
Buckner,	Lamison,	Stiles,	
Butler, Tenn.,	Leach,	Storm,	
Caldwell,	Lofland,	Swann,	
Caulfield,	Lowndes,	Thomas, Va.,	
Chittenden,	Luttrell,	Thornburgh, Va	
Clark, Mo.,	Magee,	Vance,	
Clymer,	McLean,	Waddell,	
Coulage,	Milliken,	Wells,	
Cook,	Mills,	Whitehead,	
Cox,	Morrison,	Whitehouse,	
Crittenden,	Neal,	Whitthorne,	
Crossland,	Neunitz,	Wilber,	
Crutchfield,	Nichols,	Willis,	
Davis,	O'Brien,	Wood,	
Douglas,	Parker, N. H.,	Young, Ky.,	
Durham,	Perry,	Young, Ga.	109
Eden,	Phelps,		
Eldridge,	Potter,		
Finck,			

The following is the bill as passed, without the preamble:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of the debt, with full costs, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. Provided that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other their right to proceed in other jurisdiction shall be barred. But no prosecution shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and, provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial District Courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party, and the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and Commissions appointed by the Court and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or taking bail for any offense against the laws of the States, are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States or Territorial Court, as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the rights of action accruing to the person received, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases. Provided, nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or abridge any right of civil action arising to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise; and any District Attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be fined not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars; and, provided further, that a judgment for the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen, possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any Court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provision of this act in Courts of United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said Court.

Pay of Representatives Elect During a Recess.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) introduced a bill to amend the act removing the restriction on the right of Representatives elect to receive their pay during the recess of Congress. Referred.

Harbor of Refuge.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate the report of Colonel Bunt on the survey lately made of the old bed of Grand river, Ohio, with the view to a harbor of refuge at Fairport. Adopted.

Fees of Bank Examiners.

The Senate amendment to the House bill fixing the fees of Bank Examiners was nonconcurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

The House Contingent Fund.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution adding twenty thousand dollars to the contingent fund of the House. Passed.

TILTON-BEECHER.

The Scandal Trial in Brooklyn.

A Day Devoted to Reading Love Letters.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1875.

When the Brooklyn City Court opened this morning, all the parties involved in the Tilton-Beecher case were present. The court-room was as crowded as ever. Mr. Tilton resumed his place in the witness chair. Immediately on entering the room he was shown a letter, and said: This is in the handwriting of Mr. Beecher; I cannot remember the time it was sent.

The letter was read. It stated that the writer sent Tilton an inkstand with a letter, which he hoped would be of service to him.

Another letter witness identified as Mr. Beecher's; it was dated March 16, 1864, and addressed to Mr. Tilton, tendering love and sympathy to him.

A third letter, in the same writing, was also identified. It was dated June 3, 1867, alluding to his (Tilton's) religious opinions, and expressing confidence in his developments.

Witness then continued: When my wife left home she took only

My Love and Good Will,

and that she has still; the publication of her and my correspondence was not made either through or by my procurance; it was published by the Chicago *Tribune* through advice of my counsel, Judge Morris; he made an examination of all letters found in the house; the letters were selected by Judge Morris for publication; the representatives of that paper did not see the original documents; during my early consultations with Judge Morris I put all correspondence into his hands, and he recommended that they be published, and good taste required that it be published in a paper outside of the city; I did not communicate with my wife on the matter; the copies of the letters were taken by stenographic reporters, who copied them from original letters.

A letter was shown to witness and his attention directed to a certain paragraph. This is an extract from one of Mrs. Tilton's letters.

Mr. Fullerton objected to it being read. Mr. Evarts had just begun the sentence, "Tilton is a praiseworthy husband"—and here he was brought up by cries of

"Stop," "Stop."

from the counsel on the other side, which excited the laughter of the spectators. The Court overruled the objection, and Mr. Evarts read the extract.

The witness continued: There is no date to the document in which this extract is printed, but if I saw the letter from which it is taken, I could tell the date; I think it was February 8th, 1868; I do not know whether the date which I observed in the corner of the extract is correctly printed or not.

Another letter published in the correspondence was read, dated February 3, 1869, and dwelt on the influence of love. [Witness was shown a paper and asked if that was a page of his statement in his own handwriting.] He replied that it was in the handwriting of Augusta Merrick, and was a page of his original statement.

Mr. Evarts read a passage in a letter, which was dated February 26, 1868; the passage began:

"To Love is Praiseworthy, but to Abuse is Sin."

The witness continued: "I thought that my wife regarded adultery as sin, and because of that I copied this extract from her letter.

Another interval here ensued, while the counsel for both sides searched for certain letters among their documents. Finally, Mr. Shearman read some letters from Mrs. Tilton to her husband in 1866; they all expressed the deep love which she bore toward her husband, and mentioned the names of people who had called to see her when he was away from home, declaring how happy she would feel when he would be with her again.

The witness resumed after being shown a letter: I do not remember, when this letter was written, if Mrs. Tilton was recovering from her confinement; I cannot give you the exact date of the letter; I have got any memorandum; when I wanted to know I always applied to Mrs. Tilton; I went into my new home in August, 1866, and this letter was written shortly after my occupancy of it.

Mr. Shearman read a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, telling him how much she rejoiced at his home-coming, and how glad the children would be; she referred to the crowded condition of the church on the previous Sunday and the earnest labors of Mr. Beecher.

Another letter, dated February 1st, 1868, was read, which also bore testimony to her joy at his return home, and related the

Visit from Susan B. Anthony,

being much cheered with her talk. The letter, of January 22d, 1868, announced him of the death of Mr. Bacon, who came over sympathetically at the time of Paul's funeral; the letter of February 1, 1869, referred to the death of her son Paul, which occurred in the previous November, in Paris.

The remainder of the time up to the recess was spent by the defense in searching for letters and reading extracts from them. About half an hour before the usual recess was taken Mr. Montgomery entered the Court-room with his friend, and they took seats behind the jury.

The lawyers were tardy in assembling after the recess, and it was fully twenty minutes after the hour when the proceedings again opened.

Tilton took his place on the stand, and ten minutes more were consumed by the defense in searching among their papers for letters required for the examination. These were read by Mr. Shearman.

Family Correspondence.

One, dated September 29th, 1865, recounted Mrs. Tilton's love for her husband, which was the letter stated, greater than ever; and declaring she was happy in his love. This was identified and placed in evidence.

The witness stated that the Annie referred to in the letter was his sister, Mrs. Leffer.

Another letter, February 18, 1868, stated that on Sunday she was prevented from writing to him by a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Ovington. The letter declared she was always faithful to him, had ever been, and would be evermore.

A number of letters from Tilton to his wife were also read, and placed in evidence. An epistle written from Laporte, Indiana, contained the information that he was reading a book entitled "Griffith Gaunt," which was a story of jealousy. It was foolish, he went on in the letter, to be jealous without cause; but if with cause, then he was so.

Another letter was written in the cars in Northern Indiana in 1866, reviewing and criticizing the book "Griffith Gaunt," which he stated he had just finished. It contained a good deal of the author's self written, and he had imbibed from it none of its principles.

In a letter from Quincy, Illinois, December, 1866, she says it has just been written to his little girl, and longed to be home. He never felt as he did this winter, or had such a home sickness over him.

Mr. Shearman read an additional number of letters, written by Tilton to his wife while on his lecturing tour, and which all breathed of deep love and affection and lifelong attachment, and his entire unworthiness of such entire devotion. These letters were published entire during the early stage of the scandal.

Mr. Shearman proposed to read a portion of a letter from Mr. Tilton to his wife written at Cincinnati in 1866.

Mr. Beach objected to a portion of the letter only being put in evidence, and contended that it should all be read.

Mr. Shearman stated that he would only leave out that portion of it relating to General Grant's father and mother.

The Court permitted this portion to be left out, and the letter was read and put in evidence.

Mr. Shearman then returned to the reading of Mrs. Tilton's letters to her husband, of which he read about a dozen.

Mr. Evarts read a letter written by Tilton to his wife in December, 1868, in which he complained of being worried by business, and was growing old before his time, having rarely ten minutes of leisure. The troubles he had were of his making, however, the letter stated.

The witness said his letter was written in his office in New York.

Mr. Evarts said there were certain letters which he desired to have from the other side on Monday morning, and of these he read a list of the dates borne by the epistles he desired, and also some letters of Tilton's which counsel wished to read and have placed in evidence.

Adjourned until Monday.

The promise at the beginning of this morning's session was that it would be decidedly interesting, but the promise was not fulfilled. The reading and identification of love-letters which passed between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton took up most of the day.

CHICAGO.

Episcopal Convention.

CHICAGO, February 5.—In the Episcopal Convention this morning a protest was recorded against the vote of two members yesterday who voted for DeKoven. It was ruled out of order by the President, and the minutes were approved. The committee appointed by the Convention then made a report, with resolutions, censuring the Lower House of the General Assembly which met in New York last fall, for constituting itself a Court to judge as to Dr. Seymour's right to accept the position of Bishop of this diocese. The resolutions affirm that any churchman in good standing is eligible if chosen by any diocese.

Excitement in the Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—There was great excitement and a large speculative movement in petroleum. Crude advanced to 11 cents in barrels and 7 in bulk. Refined closed at 14½ cents; benzine one cent higher, and the stock of case oil is withdrawn.

SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

A Large Number of Petitions Presented in the House—More Discussion on the Wolfe Trouble—The Judiciary Salary Bill.

Special to Pittsburgh "Gazette."

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 5, 1875.

SENATE.

The following bills were favorably reported:

An act with amendments to carry into effect section 5, article 14, of the new Constitution, relative to the salaries of court officers, and payment of fees received by them into the State or county treasury, in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, supplementary to the act dividing cities into three classes.

To authorize the Governor to appoint Commissioners? National Guard officers to co-operate with the Centennial Commissioners for the purpose receiving from other States and Territories representations of their recognized military organization of the Centennial.

Five hundred copies of the Auditor General report on banks and 1,000 on the sinking fund; also 300 copies of the bill relating to stay of executions and 500 of the bill regulating the organization of Insurance Co's. were ordered to be printed.

The discussion was started on the act authorizing the Town Council in incorporated boroughs to vacate streets, lanes and alleys subject to appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the act to require recorders of deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices a general directory and index of mortgages, &c., occupied the time of the Senate till adjournment. No definite action was taken on either.

The report of the Committee on New Counties was made possible by the new county bill, and one thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHRISTY presented an Allegheny county Conference.

Mr. GRAHAM read a bill to reimburse W. G. Taylor, of Philipsburg Soldiers' Orphans' School.

Adjourned till Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

HOUSE.

A large number of petitions were presented and properly referred, including one from Lancaster county, complaining of the undue election of Rosenmiller as representative of said county.

The vote on the question that created the difficulty in the House last Monday evening. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary System General.

A resolution providing for the printing of 1,000 extra copies of the amended rules of the House, was adopted.

Mr. GRAHAM offered a resolution that 2,000 extra copies of the report of the Auditor General be printed for the use of the House. Agreed to.

Mr. FISCHER submitted a resolution providing for the issuing of cards to persons not privileged to occupy the floor of the House during the session—the cards to be issued by members and filled up with visitors name, residence, and correct date. Agreed to.

Mr. PETROFF submitted the following:

WHEREAS, It has been asserted by the Harrisburg *Patriot* of February 3, that when the Sergeant-at-arms was about to take into custody the gentleman from Union (Mr. Wolfe), this latter named a party gone who had called to see her when he was away from home, declaring how happy she would feel when he would be with her again.

The witness resumed after being shown a letter: I do not remember, when this letter was written, if Mrs. Tilton was recovering from her confinement; I cannot give you the exact date of the letter; I have got any memorandum; when I wanted to know I always applied to Mrs. Tilton; I went into my new home in August, 1866, and this letter was written shortly after my occupancy of it.

Mr. Shearman read a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, telling him how much she rejoiced at his home-coming, and how glad the children would be; she referred to the crowded condition of the church on the previous Sunday and the earnest labors of Mr. Beecher.

Another letter, dated February 1st, 1868, was read, which also bore testimony to her joy at his return home, and related the

Visit from Susan B. Anthony,

being much cheered with her talk. The letter, of January 22d, 1868, announced him of the death of Mr. Bacon, who came over sympathetically at the time of Paul's funeral; the letter of February 1, 1869, referred to the death of her son Paul, which occurred in the previous November, in Paris.

The remainder of the time up to the recess was spent by the defense in searching for letters and reading extracts from them. About half an hour before the usual recess was taken Mr. Montgomery entered the Court-room with his friend, and they took seats behind the jury.

The lawyers were tardy in assembling after the recess, and it was fully twenty minutes after the hour when the proceedings again opened.

Tilton took his place on the stand, and ten minutes more were consumed by the defense in searching among their papers for letters required for the examination. These were read by Mr. Shearman.

Family Correspondence.

One, dated September 29th, 1865, recounted Mrs. Tilton's love for her husband, which was the letter stated, greater than ever; and declaring she was happy in his love. This was identified and placed in evidence.

The witness stated that the Annie referred to in the letter was his sister, Mrs. Leffer.

Another letter, February 18, 1868, stated that on Sunday she was prevented from writing to him by a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Ovington. The letter declared she was always faithful to him, had ever been, and would be evermore.

A number of letters from Tilton to his wife were also read, and placed in evidence. An epistle written from Laporte, Indiana, contained the information that he was reading a book entitled "Griffith Gaunt," which was a story of jealousy. It was foolish, he went on in the letter, to be jealous without cause; but if with cause, then he was so.

Another letter was written in the cars in Northern Indiana in 1866, reviewing and criticizing the book "Griffith Gaunt," which he stated he had just finished. It contained a good deal of the author's self written, and he had imbibed from it none of its principles.

In a letter from Quincy, Illinois, December, 1866, she says it has just been written to his little girl, and longed to be home. He never felt as he did this winter, or had such a home sickness over him.

Mr. Shearman read an additional number of letters, written by Tilton to his wife while on his lecturing tour, and which all breathed of deep love and affection and lifelong attachment, and his entire unworthiness of such entire devotion. These letters were published entire during the early stage of the scandal.

Mr. Shearman proposed to read a portion of a letter from Mr. Tilton to his wife written at Cincinnati in 1866.

Mr. Beach objected to a portion of the letter only being put in evidence, and contended that it should all be read.

Mr. Shearman stated that he would only leave out that portion of it relating to General Grant's father and mother.

The Court permitted this portion to be left out, and the letter was read and put in evidence.

Mr. Shearman then returned to the reading of Mrs. Tilton's letters to her husband, of which he read about a dozen.

Mr. Evarts read a letter written by Tilton to his wife in December, 1868, in which he complained of being worried by business, and was growing old before his time, having rarely ten minutes of leisure. The troubles he had were of his making, however, the letter stated.

The witness said his letter was written in his office in New York.

Mr. Evarts said there were certain letters which he desired to have from the other side on Monday morning, and of these he read a list of the dates borne by the epistles he desired, and also some letters of Tilton's which counsel wished to read and have placed in evidence.

Adjourned until Monday.

The promise at the beginning of this morning's session was that it would be decidedly interesting, but the promise was not fulfilled. The reading and identification of love-letters which passed between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton took up most of the day.

CHICAGO.

Episcopal Convention.

CHICAGO, February 5.—In the Episcopal Convention this morning a protest was recorded against the vote of two members yesterday who voted for DeKoven. It was ruled out of order by the President, and the minutes were approved. The committee appointed by the Convention then made a report, with resolutions, censuring the Lower House of the General Assembly which met in New York last fall, for constituting itself a Court to judge as to Dr. Seymour's right to accept the position of Bishop of this diocese. The resolutions affirm that any churchman in good standing is eligible if chosen by any diocese.

Excitement in the Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—There was great excitement and a large speculative movement in petroleum. Crude advanced to 11 cents in barrels and 7 in bulk. Refined closed at 14½ cents; benzine one cent higher, and the stock of case oil is withdrawn.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting of Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, February 5.—Parliament reassembled to-day. The Queen, in her speech, says:

My Dear Lords and Gentlemen—My relation, with all foreign powers are friendly. The peace of Europe continues unbroken, and I trust it will remain undisturbed. The conference at Brussels on the usages of war has been concluded. My Government has carefully examined the reports of its deliberations, but considering the importance of the principles therein expressed, and the improbability of their reconciliation, I have refused proposals for further negotiations.

The Serrano Government in Spain has been acknowledged, and Prince Alfonso has been called to the throne. The question of recognizing him, in concert with other powers, is now before my Government, and a decision will be announced shortly. I confidently hope that peace will be speedily restored to that great but unfortunate country.

The exertions for the suppression of the East African slave trade have not been successful. I deeply regret that they will result in the complete extinction of that traffic, which is equally repugnant to humanity and injurious to legitimate commerce.

Serious differences between China and Japan, once threatening war, are now happily adjusted. I have learned with pleasure that my Minister at Pekin was largely instrumental in effecting that end.

The past year has been one of general prosperity and progress throughout the colonies. The Gold Coast shows a steady advance in the establishment of civil government, peace has been maintained, and slavery abolished. Henceforward there will be freedom there, as elsewhere. I shall doubtless have your concurrence in any measures which it shall be my duty to adopt conformably with the treaties and laws of native administration in Natal. An ample harvest has restored prosperity in India. By the blessing of Providence, I was able to entirely avert loss of life, which was apprehended from the famine.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—The finances are in a satisfactory condition. The trade of the country has somewhat fallen short, but there has been general prosperity supported by an excellent harvest. Reductions of taxation have led to a steady increase in the consumption of the necessaries of life and such articles as contribute to the comfort of the people.

The Queen recommends the repeal of exceptional statutes in relation to the peace of Ireland and the enactment of laws for the transfer of land and the reorganization of the judicature. She also recommends the passage of acts for improvement of dwellings of the working classes, for the consolidation of sanitary laws to prevent the pollution of rivers, and for the establishment of the office of Public Prosecutor.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1875.

The Libel Suit.

The libel suit of William H. Kemble against Charles A. Dana for the publication in the New York *Sun* of alleged libelous charges affecting Kemble's character, was concluded yesterday by the jury being unable to agree upon a verdict. When the counsel for the plaintiff, in his address to the jury, stepped to intimate that the date of the letter of Kemble to "My dear Titian," had been altered from the 1st to the 20th in the *Sun* office, Mr. Barnidet, Sr., who had arrived, indignantly and loudly exclaimed: "It is an infamous, lying charge. I don't care who either it came from a human being or a fiend from the pit of darkness. It is a lie! Yes; that is the word."

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the Phi Kappa Pi Literary Society, of the High School, the following resolutions, in regard to the death of Miss Grafner, were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our All-wise Parent has seen best to remove from our midst one of our members, Henrietta Grafner; therefore be it resolved,

First, That in the death of this member, we have lost a friend and schoolmate, as well as an earnest supporter of the society.

Second, That while we bow in submission to God's holy will, yet we feel this affliction deeply, and, therefore, will endeavor, in the future, to live more constant lives in view of this fresh admonition, that life is transient and death comes unawares.

Third, That we tender our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of affliction.

(Signed) ROBERT MAZET, Chairman.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Republican Triumph in the House.

Equal Rights for All in Prospect.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1875.

A Republican Triumph.

There was a decided Republican triumph in the House to-day by the passage of the House Civil Rights bill by 65 majority. The mixed schools and cemetery clauses were omitted. The bill as passed gives common law rights in hotels, theatres and public conveyances, with the right of redress in United States Courts. There are now two civil rights bills. The House and Senate has each passed its own. The Senate may now pass the House bill, or vice versa. There are, therefore, two chances for civil rights to-day where there were but one yesterday.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1875.

Public Buildings at Chicago.

The House Committee on Appropriations has restored the original limit of the appropriation of $4,000,000 for the future expenses of the site and completion of the public buildings at Chicago.

The Civil Rights Bill

passed by the House to-day goes to the Senate to be acted on irrespective of the bill heretofore passed by the latter body, and which now lodges in the House. Owing to the great press of public business, including the general appropriation bills, and the short time remaining of the session, doubts are expressed in various quarters as to whether the Senate will definitely act upon the measure.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last evening Miss Charlotte Thompson appeared as *Mrs. Vandyke* in "One Wife," Mr. Morrison sustaining the part of *Mr. Vandyke*, and the remaining

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

HEREAFTER it will require a card of admission to see the Legislative show in the House, at Harrisburg.

THE improved tendency of the price of oil has infused a fresh and much needed encouragement into that important branch of trade.

DEATH has been busy among our public men this Winter, and has swept from the record some of the brightest names of our public calendar. The demise of Senator Buckingham takes another from the ranks.

THE House at Harrisburg, is likely to have another upheaval on that pistol-drawing story. Well, if the Democratic majority could only be induced to allow public business to proceed, it might be well enough to allow them occasional play spells.

THE capricious weather with which we have been favored this Winter, has done much toward swelling the mortality lists, and the statistics of the medical fraternity show a rather unpleasant average of deaths. The Winter in this respect has been set down as an anomaly.

THE impression seems to be gaining ground in political circles in Washington, —if correspondents are to be relied upon— that it would be highly beneficial to restore the iron-clad oath. It might have a disastrous effect upon the aspirations of quandom rebels, but that would not be specially offensive to the loyal people of the country, either South or North.

THE Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the English Liberals, [illegible]ty-two years of age, unmarried, and has been in public life for eighteen years. It is reported that he shunned a matrimonial alliance with the Royal Family for fear it would impair his political aspirations. Much interest is felt in the present session of Parliament, as he will likely show his capacities for leadership.

THE coinage of silver under the act which promises resumption of specie payments in 1879, has already actively commenced. Last month the Philadelphia mint turned out 722,300 half dollars, 300 quarters, and 550,300 dimes—in all, 1,272,900 coins, not to mention 690,000 pewter five-cent pieces and 1,180,000 minute bits of copper, called cents. No date has yet been fixed for the redemption of fractional currency.

THE interest taken in our Chamber of Commerce, and the attendance at the meetings, indicates that the project has taken deep hold upon the attention of our business men, and gives the most gratifying assurance of the permanency of the organization. We are pleased to note this evidence of the success of an organization, which our city long needed, and which cannot but be in a large degree promotive of our business interests.

PARLIAMENT re-assembled yesterday. The only point of special interest in the Queen's message, was a statement to the effect that the question of recognizing Alfonso was under consideration and a speedy decision was promised. Ireland also received a little attention, —the Queen recommending the repeal of certain statutes affecting the peace of the Isle. The message will be interesting in a business point of view, as it reports the financial situation as satisfactory, and general prosperity prevailing, although trade has fallen off somewhat.

THE latest *on dit* from Washington is to the effect that some of the Republican Southern Senators talk of resigning. The story is that unless the Government does something to protect the majorities of the peaceful working people in the South from the murderous onslaughts of the armed minorities of banditti, at least four Southern Republican Senators will resign their seats. They were elected and are supported by a majority of the legal voters of their respective States, but are wholly unable to cope with a well organized, armed and drilled minority, without the aid of the National Government.

WE are pleased to welcome home again Mr. Wilson King, United States Consul to Dublin, Ireland, who is on a brief vacation visit to his friends. This young gentleman a few years ago was an associate editor of the GAZETTE, and gave promise of unusual excellence in the journalistic field, until he retired into diplomatic ranks. His frequent contributions to our columns since then have been both agreeable and entertaining to ourselves, and our readers, and all with whom he is personally or journalistically acquainted will join in the hope that his visit home may be one of rich enjoyment.

THE exciting spectacular drama which has been on exhibition in the House of Representatives, at Washington, may perhaps, be very entertaining to the participants, but is not an edifying commentary upon our law makers. Such ebullitions as that of Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, may, for the time, give a spice to the current of legislation, but the people who sent these Representatives to Washington to legislate, and not to engage in political mud-throwing, are not greatly elated over such scenes. If the House had just expelled Mr. Brown it would have been the most practical method of attesting that the House of Representatives is not the place for the exhibition of vituperation and blackguardism.

WE have greatly enjoyed, within the past few days, a renewal of fraternal courtesies with a former journalistic colaborer, Hon. F. B. Penniman, of Honesdale, Pa. The gentleman will be remembered in this community as editor and one of the proprietors of the GAZETTE, until a few years ago, when his failing health compelled him to relinquish editorial cares and responsibilities, and retire from a position in which he had been such an able and cultured exponent of the highest style of journalism. The many friends of Mr. Penniman hereabouts will be glad to learn that he is at present in the enjoyment of excellent health, and bids fair to enjoy an honored and useful life for yet many years. He is out on a traveling tour for pleasure, and expects to take a sojourn through the Southern States before he returns home. We know it will be a gratifying piece of information for our readers to hear that he is under promise to contribute the result of his observations, from time to time through our columns, and they, with us, will wish him a long continuance of health, happiness and prosperity.

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

Secretary Fish has had a suit entered against General Webb, United States Minister to Brazil during the administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, for the recovery of nearly $60,000, paid him by the Brazilian Government, in settlement of a claim for the illegal condemnation and sale of an American vessel. The case had been pending for nearly twenty years, and had been called up and urged by successive administrations. The facts are, that a vessel, largely insured in New York, put into an obscure Brazilian port, where, it is alleged, through collusion between the captain and the Brazillian judge, she was condemned as unseaworthy, sold, and one-third of the money paid into the Brazilian Treasury, and the remaining two-thirds divided between the captain and judge. The insurance companies paid the amount for which they were liable, under protest, and so the matter for the time ended. Eventually, the United States Consul at the port where the legal proceedings took place, unearthed this subject, bought the claims, and proceeded to press them against the Brazilian Government. The case was reopened in the Courts, the fact of barratry proved, and the entire injustice of the previous proceedings proven. Even the vessel proceeded on her voyage when the proceedings were ended. All these things were proven, but the Brazilian Government denied its responsibility, especially in view of the sale of the original claim to second parties. Thus between neglect and positive refusal to accept responsibility the subject dragged along through a period of twenty years. During Secretary Seward's administration of the State Department, and General Webb's ministry to Brazil, the subject was urged to a settlement, and about $75,000 realized from the Brazilian Government, of which amount $25,000 only was transmitted to the State Department for the claimant. It is over the unpaid $50,000 and interest that the legal struggle is about to take place.

About a year ago Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, brought forward in the House, at Washington, a proposition to appropriate nearly $60,000 to repay Brazil the principal and interest of the sum thus obtained from Brazil. In explaining the case, he not only averred that the entire sum had been unjustly extorted from Brazil, but strongly intimated that General Webb had failed to account for the principal part of it; and that, when written to on the subject, he had not returned definite or satisfactory answers. Also, that he was abroad, which accounted for his not being prosecuted. The money asked for was granted, and so the matter, for the moment, ended. In the meantime General Webb returned to this country to meet the case, and stand legal suit.

We realize the importance of care in accepting *ex-parte* statements of a case, even when supported by apparently strong documentary evidence; but having commented freely on the adverse side, when Judge Hoar's statements were first made, we deem it but just to furnish a brief outline of General Webb's defense. Accepting the history already briefly given, as, so far, alike accepted by both parties,—Judge Hoar affirmed, and General Webb denies, —that he threatened to ask his passports, and break off diplomatic relations, if the claim was not paid. He explains that he merely stated in his official note, that unless the money was paid within a certain time, his official relations must cease *until he was otherwise instructed from Washington.* He also affirms that even this was in response to a request from Albergerque, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who privately informed General Webb that Portugal had precisely such claims against Brazil, and they desired to be coerced into payment, lest the precedent should operate against them. This, he affirms, was the secret of the sending of the seemingly coercive note.

In reference to the part of the claim not reported to the State Department, General Webb states that the claimant had entered into a written agreement with certain Brazilian officials to pay them the surplus over $25,000 for any service they might render in securing a settlement. He also claims that Secretary Seward was perfectly familiar with this phase of the transaction, and acceded to it. Therefore, when the sum of $25,000 was received at the State Department, Secretary Seward complimented the energy and sagacity displayed by General Webb, and this with a full knowledge of the fact that nearly two-thirds the full amount of the claim had been expended on Brazilian officials. But just at this point, General Webb's pamphlet is anything but clear. He shows that the surplus was sent, *by him* to his bankers, the Baring Brothers, London, and there changed into United States 5-20 bonds, and these were forwarded to General Webb, in Brazil, through Russell Sturges, of New York; but there is nothing to show that General Webb ever turned these bonds over to Brazilian officials. On the contrary, the logic of his showing is altogether against that idea. If a division were intended, why change money into United States bonds, in General Webb's name? Why send these bonds to him? It does not look well.

It is but proper to add that the pamphlet is suspiciously abusive toward both Secretary Fish and Judge Hoar. In both cases evil motives are assigned for the action taken, where, in one instance, at the least, it is absolutely unlikely that they exist. Secretary Fish is assumed to be jealous of the fame, and vindictive toward the memory of Secretary Seward. Hence, the attack on General Webb! Judge Hoar is represented as acting the part of a mere tool for Secretary Fish, with no higher motive than that of blind subserviency to the State Department! He, General Webb, is particularly selected for persecution, because he was opposed to second Presidential terms. The egotism involved in all this is as amusing as it is amazing. General Webb has never held office under President Grant; but because of certain political ideas, he is made the object of persecution, in order that by striking him, the memory of Secretary Seward may be insulted! A weak plea, this. We are gratified that the case is to go into suit at law. Then all the facts can be legally presented, and justice dealt to all. We regret that the money to repay Brazil was so hastily voted, that the law in that case might be fully looked into before the matter is finally determined. It will furnish an interesting view of diplomacy.

PERSONAL.

PIO NONO's income last year was $1,500,000.

THOMAS W. SWINNEY has left $100,000 worth of real estate to the city of Fort Wayne for a public park.

THE new Senator from New Jersey, ex-Governor Randolph, was originally a Whig, then a Know Nothing, and now a Democrat.

IT cost the Davenport *Democrat* an abject apology to satisfy Matilda Fletcher that she was credited with a "cylindrical trunk," and not a "cylindrical drunk," as the printer spelled it.

GUILLAUME GUIZOT has officially offered to M. Rouher, representative of the Empress Eugenie, 96,000f. in payment of his "debt" to the late Emperor; but the money has been declined.

IT IS reported that Horace White, who recently sold his interest in the Chicago *Tribune* to Mr. Joseph Medill, has purchased stock in the New York *Tribune*, and that he will probably take an editorial position on the paper.

ON the whole, Andy Johnson receives a warm welcome to the Senate from the larger portion of the press. It is at least known that he will give persons and things a general warming, and that promises fun enough for the present.

SERRANO was sipping his chocolate. "Bad news, your Highness," said a messenger; "the Army of the North will proclaim Alfonso." "Ah! the only possible solution," said Serrano. And he went on sipping his chocolate. His sun had set. His son had risen.

A CORRESPONDENT of an Eastern paper is cruel and mean enough to insinuate that Mrs. Fitch's diamonds are not worth over $30,000 instead of nearly ten times that much, as at first stated. The wretch is doubtless moved by envy. The Khedive should use him for slander.

RUMOR follows the flight of M. Caixal, Bishop of Urgel, Spain, with some horrible stories. It is charged that two years ago he assassinated a young priest, whose mutilated remains were afterward discovered concealed in a cellar of the Episcopal residence; and the intimation is common that a searching of his private record will show him a Don Beecher of the most flagrant kind. Fearing investigation, he has sought refuge with the army of Don Carlos.

DANIEL AMES, who recently procured a divorce from Mary Clemmer Ames, the writer, denies the statement that such action was taken because of his desire to marry any one else. Mr. Ames declares that, although he has not declared an affinity, he will not feel compelled to ask anybody's permission to do so should the occasion and affinity present themselves.

MRS. MARY TREAT, the scientist, has made the discovery that a common plant, the Bladderwort, which grows in shallow ponds and swamps, is endowed by the Creator with a regular stomach and digestive organs. It feeds on insects, and rather enjoys them and thrives upon them, judging from the luxuriance of its growth. This is a feather in Darwin's theoretical cap. —

CANDIDATES for the next Republican nomination for Governor of this State are already being numerously named. Among those already suggested are Governor Hartranft, General Charles Albright, of Mauch Chunk; Winthrop W. Ketcham, of Luzerne; Charles Thompson Jones, of Philadelphia; Young S. Walter, of Delaware; Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh; Judge Seofield, Gen. Todd, and John W. Killinger.

A DISPATCH from Rome says that efforts have been made in ecclesiastical circles to ascertain whether the Austrian Government is inclined to support Cardinal Bonaparte's election to the papacy, but that Government has declined to interfere, fearing that it would be held responsible by Germany for the policy of the new Pope. It is thought that the Conservatives of Austria would favor the candidacy of Cardinal Rauscher if they should succeed to power.

SENATOR BROWNLOW has been greatly exercised over the report that he voted for the Democratic candidate for the mayoralty of Knoxville. Although the veteran is just retiring from Congressional life, the memories of the Knoxville *Whig* are too vivid to allow the story to go unexplained. He did vote for a Democrat, but there was no Republican to vote for, and he chose the better of two Democratic competitors. The charge was true in the letter, but false in spirit, as the Senator has shown in a published card.

MLLE. ROSALIE COLTON, of Epinal, France, wants her beloved country to hand over to her 100,000,000f. or $20,000,000. She claims this as the heir of Jean Thierry, who died 200 years ago. Jean was the son of a shoemaker and ran away from home. He acquired a fortune and died at Venice, leaving his money to his heirs in France. In the meantime his property has in the custody of the Bank of Venice. It was difficult to determine, in the number of claimants, who were the heirs, until this detail had not been solved when Bonaparte seized the treasure of the rich city, Thierry's fortune with the rest. By that act, it is claimed, the French nation became responsible to Thierry's heirs.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Hiram Smith flouring mills, in Wheatland, Monroe county, N. Y., were burned last Thursday evening. Loss $35,000.

LYONS sent about $12,000,000 worth of her manufactures to this country last year, chiefly in silks, velvets and other products of the loom.

THE Nebraska Relief Society are now reported to be feeding and clothing 12,500 men, women and children in the grasshopper districts.

REV. LEIGHTON COLEMAN has formally declined the Episcopate of the Northern Wisconsin diocese, to which he was recently elected.

POLITICAL economy is practised in New Hampshire by renting out the basement of the State House as a hennery, to the janitor of the building, who is now doing a lively business in the poultry line.

A WOMAN, living near the Richard Mine, in Morris county, New Jersey, lost by the burning of the emigrant ship Cospatricks, eight brothers, two sisters and her mother, besides several other near relations.

SENATOR-ELECT PINCHBACK has resorted to the unusual means of addressing a memorial to and distributing it among the Senators, urging them to take speedy action on his credentials as Senator from Louisiana, and saying his own good name and the interests of that State suffer by delay.

A WELL KNOWN Parisian beggar, who, having lost both legs, propels himself with a go-cart, by means of sharp pointed sticks, dashed up the boulevard at full speed on the night when everybody was slipping along the pavements. "This," according to a reporter, "is awed he humiliation of years."

ENCKE'S PERIODICAL COMET has been brought into view by the 26-inch equatorial telescope, at Washington. It was first observed at that place by Professor Holden and Paymaster Tuttle, on the night of January 26th. It was extremely faint, and could not be observed with the micrometer. It is more than twice as far from the earth as the sun, and similar instruments at Washington fail altogether to show the comet.

THE ice harvest this year in all sections was a very large one. There is no reason now why ice should not be both abundant and cheap next summer. The ice monopolists last summer began with high prices, and an artificial scarcity, but before the summer was over they found out their mistake, and thousands of tons were left on their hands unsold when winter came. This lesson was one they should profit by, in wisdom if not in cash, and when the season opens, fix a reasonable tariff of charges.

The Will of William H. Aspinwall

The will of the late William Henry Aspinwall was on Tuesday admitted to probate in the Surrogate's office, the brother of the testator, John Lloyd Aspinwall, the brothers-in-law, Edward J. Woolsey and Meredith Howland, and the sons, John J. Aspinwall and John A. Aspinwall, named as executors in the will, having presented it January 25. The will itself is dated January 7, 1864, and has attached to it two codicils, the last dated January 2, 1870. About $1,500,000 are left as special legacies, his children, five in all, the two sons named as executors, and three daughters, Anna, wife of James Renwick, Jr., Louisa and Catharine, being constituted residuary legatees, share and share alike, under careful provisions making the legacy absolute to the sons, and a settlement in trust for their issue, *per stirpes* in the case of the daughters. The wife of the testator, Anna Breck Aspinwall, receives a special legacy of $600,000, the house on Fifth Avenue, place and Tenth street, with pictures, plate and household furniture; the family place known as Rockwood, in Tarrytown, Westchester county, and one or two other small pieces of real estate in the same town, all in trust for life, but out of income and other widow rights. The father and brother-in-law of the devisor, George and Catharine Breck, receive the income of $20,000, and bequests of $50,000 are made under the same conditions up to majority or marriage, when they become settlements on his two nieces, Anna, and Adelaide Reed. His namesakes, five in number, receive $5,000 each, and his other relatives such debts as they may owe the estate. The family pictures and Stuart's head of Washington are left to his eldest son with the request that they be kept in the line of the eldest male heir and treated in all future devises as fideicomiss. A small bequest left to one of his sisters-in-law, $150,000 to each of his daughters' husbands, and several small annuities to favorite servants complete the legacies of the will and its accompanying codicils. The absence of any legacies to charitable institutions is explained in a clause in which the testator says that he has long made it his object and aim to make such donations during his lifetime, an example which he requests his heirs to follow.

Odd Fellows.

The Odd Fellows in the United States are a secret beneficial society of great numerical strength and importance. On December 31st, 1873, their membership reached the large aggregate of 414,695, that being the latest date at which reports have yet been made. There were at that time 5,470 lodges in this country, and during the year ending with that date 57,212 were initiated, and 1,000 reinstated. The revenues of this great organization for 1873 amounted to $3,928,695, whilst the large sum of $1,333,240 was disbursed for relief. This flourishing society nowhere else attains the strength it has in Pennsylvania. This State contains 93,197 Odd Fellows, nearly one-fourth its entire strength. The income of the Pennsylvania lodges, of which there are 890, was nearly $900,000 in 1873, whilst the disbursements for relief were $363,500. Pennsylvania is so far beyond the other States in the strength of her Odd Fellows' lodges, that they number almost as many members as the next three highest States in the list—Ohio, New York and Illinois—combined.

Marine Disasters.

The marine disasters during January, by fire, wreck, collision or other calamity, to vessels belonging to or bound to or from American ports, numbered thirty-three, the value of the vessels, exclusive of their cargoes, being estimated at $740,000. Among the lost vessels were the Canadian steamer Georgia, wrecked on a voyage from Halifax to Portland; the steamer Mediator, of New York, the steamer Lady of the Lake, burnt at Norfolk. There were also two ships, ten barks, five brigs and thirteen schooners lost, among them being the Italian barks Gesu B. Giuseppe, bound from Bona to Philadelphia, and Guiseppe Prota, from Philadelphia to Queenstown; the Danish bark Thyra, from Philadelphia for Copenhagen; the Canadian brig Charlotte, from St. Johns, Nova Scotia, for Philadelphia; the schooner Olive Hayward, wrecked in Delaware Bay, and the schooner Mary H. Westcott, wrecked on a voyage from Bridgeton, N. J., to Newbern.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A CUPOLA FURNACE is being put up at Brady's Bend to rework the cinder-making Buckeye iron.

WHITE puddlers at the Tredegar Iron works, Richmond, Va., refuse to work with colored helpers.

LEESPORT IRON CO., Leesport, Berks county, Pa., will blow out their furnace next week for repairs.

THE Keystone Iron Co., of Reading, Pa., on Sunday night, commenced to blow out their No. 2 furnace for repairs.

THE coal miners of the Monongahela met at Limetown on Tuesday, and decided not to dig for less than three cents per bushel.

MESSRS. WM. M. KAUFMAN & CO., of Sheridan, Lehigh county, Pa., will probably blow out their No. 1 furnace shortly.

MANY of our manufactures speak of an increase in correspondence, largely made up of inquiries for work, during the last two weeks.

TWO of our city rolling mill firms are making an increase of buildings and machinery, and we hear of several others that contemplate doing likewise.

MESSRS. KIER BROS., of this city, have four fire-brick works, and they manufacture such brick for all purposes of rolling mills, steel boilers, furnaces, &c.

ON Saturday last a small stock of the Pithole Valley Railroad was removed to Meadville and the road abandoned. This road was built when Pithole promised to be a city.

THE Catfish woolen mills, in Washington, have been purchased by Mr. James and Peter Kennedy, for $2,650, and the mill has been put in operation. Peter Kennedy, Sr., has been associated in business with the sons.

MR. WILSON, WALKER & CO., of the Lower Union Iron Mills, are making the iron for the large chain for Harlupee's works, to take the place of the one which broke some time ago, and for which it has been difficult to get iron of sufficient tensile strength.

IN the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, the hours of labor have been increased. Since Monday the last employes commenced working at seven o'clock and continue until noon; returning again at one o'clock, and working until five o'clock, P. M.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

THE New Castle Manufacturing Company's foundry and machine shop closed on Tuesday last, there not being enough orders in to justify the firm in continuing business. This is unfortunate, and coming at this time, is doubly severe. The term "good times" employed a very large number of workmen.

BYERS, MCCULLOUGH & Co. are now making very large additions to their galvanizing and machine shop buildings. An increase of the rolling mill is also talked of and will be made. We believe it is certain that the matter is decided on. These are among the largest pipe and galvanizing works in the country.

THE New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will on and after today, reduce the wages of the track force ten per cent, affecting those employed outside the city limits. The old rate has been ten shillings a day, and the reduction to nine shillings causes general dissatisfaction and talk of a strike is imminent.

THE Rankin Manufacturing Company of Allegheny City have given up the intention, for the present, at least, of bringing their Novelty Works to this place. Loss in the non-fulfillment of the Trust Company in Allegheny City is alleged as the principal reason of not establishing themselves here, as contemplated a few weeks ago.—*Beaver Times.*

WE LEARN from undisputed authority that the Erie City Iron works obtained an order last week for the building of seven boilers, from one source, and twenty from another. The company recently received an order from the island of Porto Rico, for a large boiler, and have already commenced work on the same. Among other novelties in its construction may be mentioned the fact that the plates of which the heads are formed are one inch in thickness.—*Erie Dispatch.*

THE iron works in Northern Ohio appear to be picking up. A new puddling mill has been opened at Ashtabula employing about sixty hands. A manufacture of plows and steam machinery has also commenced operation there. Two new blast furnaces have just been completed at Warren. The Grafton iron company is running at full force. The Elna furnace at Ironton has just started again. At Cherry Valley the iron company are running their furnace full blast, and have decided to start the rolling mills and remaining furnaces, giving employment to 200 hands. The Girard works are running full time and will continue to so. The Girard Iron Co. have not yet fully closed. The Hubbard rolling mill has closed. The Warren iron works are not in operation. Manufacturers in Belmont county propose a reduction of wages.

KILLED BY A BET.

A Man Drinks Half a Pint of Whisky on a Bet of Five Dollars and Dies.

Coroner Maley, of Cincinnati, on Monday held an inquest on the body of a man named Fred. Lindner, who attempted to drink half a pint of whisky at a draught, but succumbed to its influence. His wife testified that deceased was twenty-seven years of age, of temperate and steady habits, and in good health. She gave the facts of his coming into the house and lying down on the floor, but not knowing what was the matter with him, went to bed. The *Gazette* gave the testimony of the physician who was called to see the deceased, and also that of his brother and the man from whom he procured the whisky. Dr. Stich found the man in a comatose state, pupils dilated, and his breath smelling strongly of alcohol. Temperature about normal. I diagnosed the case as one of acute alcohol poison. On inquiry was informed that he drank a quart of whisky on a bet. Case was considered his case as hopeless, and so informed the bystanders. I prescribed for the deceased and left him, and on my next visit found him dead, and my opinion is that the alcohol he drank was the cause of his death. John Lindner "found my brother in Charles Schmidt's bar room; thought he was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and wanted him to go home up stairs, and he told me to let him alone, he was not drunk, and wanted to strike me. He had been trying to get a bet out of Henry Distler that he could drink a beer glass full of whisky at one time. I went up stairs to be with him. But afterwards in a joke said he would bet $5 that he could not. My brother went up stairs and asked for money, and getting none, he searched his pockets, and found he had some. I then started down stairs and I after him. He went to the grocery, got a bottle of sweet, drank half of that and then asked for the whisky. Mr. Schmidt refused to give it to him at first, and finally he gave it to him. Schmidt tried to put water in it, but brother watched him, and would not let him. Told Schmidt it would not hurt him. Was given a large beer glass full. In about five minutes afterward he commenced to stagger and fell on some chairs, and said, "Where is that ten dollars I won?" Mr. Saarbach helped me to him up stairs, and as soon as I got him on bed he fell back dead. I then went to work again. We tried repeatedly to wake him, and thinking the whisky caused the stupor we let him alone, and this morning sent for a doctor. Schmidt testified that the deceased bet with Charles Distler that he could drink a half-pint of the best bourbon right down. The amount bet was $5. I gave him a half-pint of the best whisky. I gave it to him and he drank it. I did not see him stagger after drinking it. He remained in the saloon about half an hour and was then taken up stairs; was so for them I gave him the half-pint of whisky.

The verdict of the jury was that Lindner came to his death from "alcoholic poison, produced by drinking a half-pint of whisky at one drink, on a bet of $5, the same having been given to him by Chas. Schmidt."

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

A Profitable Gathering of Teachers at Natrona.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NATRONE, PA., February 1, 1875.

According to a call made by County superintendent A. T. Douthett, an institute for the teachers of Harrison township was held at Natrone, on the West Penn Railroad, twenty-three miles from the city.

Among the lecturers were Prof. R. Curry, Deputy State Superintendent; A. T. Douthett, County Superintendent; Prof. Conroy, of Allegheny City; Mr. Scheible, of Natrona, S. E. Birchfield, of Tarentum, and Rev. Messrs. Scott and Timmons, of the latter place.

Essays were read by the Misses Bella Porterfield, K. Kennedy, Mary Ferris, and Lucy Rogers. Also by Mrs. Scheibner, of Natrona, and Mrs. M. E. Backop, of Natrona.

Class drills were given by some of the teachers, on the different branches taught in our schools.

A number of the important educational questions of the day were discussed by teachers, parents and directors.

The institute was enlivened with music, furnished by the Natrona choir, led by Dr. George Galbreath. Prof. J. D. Morrison, of Tarentum, presided at the organ.

The best of order and feeling prevailed throughout the institute, and we left for our homes with a place in our hearts for the hospitable people of Natrona.

Surely this will show that Harrison township is not behind the other townships of the county, in regard to educational matters, and that her teachers are energetic and progressive. S. E. B., Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Eaton, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

City of Pittsburgh, SS.

In accordance with the Constitution of Pennsylvania and Ordinances of the City of Pittsburgh, I, WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the citizens of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to meet at their respective voting places on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1875, being the 16th day of the month, and elect by ballot members of the Select and Common Councils and members of the Board of Revision, as indicated below:

First Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the house of Nicholas Adrian, No. 7 Penn avenue;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House, corner of Short street and Second avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the office of Alderman Humbert, on Fourth avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council and one member of the Board of Revision.

Second Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the Sale Stables of Roly Patterson, on Fourth avenue;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the office of Alderman Hagen, on Grant street;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the Public School House, corner of Ross and Diamond streets.

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Third Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at Municipal Hall;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House on Grant street;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Fourth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the corner Penn avenue and Cecil's alley;

The electors of the Second District to meet at Trimble's office, corner of Penn avenue and Barker's alley;

The electors of the Third District to meet at Wharfmaster's office on Allegheny wharf;

And elect one member of Select Council for two years, one member of Select Council vice John H. McClune, resigned, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Fifth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the office of the Clerk of Courts, in the Court-house;

The electors of the Second district to meet at McLaughlin's building, corner of Tunnel street and Wylie avenue;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the school house on Webster avenue;

The electors of the Fourth District to meet at the Public School House on Second avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, two members of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Sixth Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at Kleppart's saloon, corner of Fifth avenue and Federal street;

The electors of the Second District to meet at the Public School House, corner of Sandusky and Robinson streets;

The electors of the Third District to meet at the office of Alderman Snaman, on Wylie avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

Seventh Ward.

The electors of the First District to meet at the bakery of Bernhard Speir, south of Penn avenue;

And elect one member of Select Council, one member of Common Council, and one member of the Board of Revision.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and annexed the seal of the city of Pittsburgh, this Second day of February, A.D. 1875.

L. S.

WM. C. McCARTHY, MAYOR.

PROCLAMATION.

I, O. PHILLIPS, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do hereby give notice that on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1875, being the 16th day of the month, the freeholders and electors being qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at their respective places of holding elections in the several wards, and elect by ballot the following named officers:

The electors of the First ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house, and elect one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three (3) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Second ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house, on Federal street, between Sandusky and Ohio streets, and elect one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three (3) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house, on Fourth avenue, between Ross and Diamond streets, and elect one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three (3) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Fourth ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house, on Liberty street, (1st precinct); Fourth District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (2d precinct); Fourth District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (3d precinct); Fourth District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (4th precinct); Third District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (5th precinct); Fourth District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (6th precinct), and elect one person to serve as member of Select Council for two (2) years, and four citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Fifth ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house, Locust street, between Wylie avenue and Bedford avenue, and elect one person to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and five citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as a member of Common Council to fill unexpired term of O. L. Scaub.

The electors of the Sixth ward, city of Allegheny, First District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (1st precinct); Second District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (2d precinct); Third District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (3d precinct); Fourth District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (4th precinct), and elect one person to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and five citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as a member of Common Council to fill unexpired term of P. Robbinger, deceased, and one member of the Board of Revision.

The electors of the Seventh ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house, No. 2, on Liberty street, (1st precinct); Second District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (2d precinct); Third District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (3d precinct); Fourth District will meet at the public school house, Liberty street, (4th precinct), and elect one person to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and five citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as a member of Common Council to fill unexpired term of John Fox, resigned, one member of Common Council to fill unexpired term of Jas. Kelly, resigned, and one member of the Board of Revision.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house of said ward, and elect one person to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Ninth ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house of said ward and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house, No. 2, of said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Eleventh ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the public school house, No. 2, of said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said city, this 31 day of February, A. D. 1875.

L. S.

O. PHILLIPS, Mayor.

EASE AND COMFORT

Nothing can be better than a ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR.

Combines five different articles of furniture in one. Makes an Easy Chair, a Child's Crib, a Lounge, a full length Bed, the Invalid or Lounge Chair, and folds completely up, occupying a space of two feet square by eight inches deep and weighs but sixty pounds. Call and examine it before selecting your Holiday Presents. To see it is to appreciate its merits. ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR CO., No. 3 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. de19

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

Saturday, February 6th.

BEST BARGAINS IN

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c., Suitable for Present and Early Spring Wear.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Stock now full and complete, to supply the unusually large demands we are having for Dress Goods, Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.

In these goods we can offer very attractive bargains at 25c to 75c per yard.

Black All Wool Cashmeres.

Special Bargains in very fine Black Cashmeres, at 87½c, 90c and $1; fully equal to goods usually sold at from $1 to $1.25.

Finest Black Cashmeres, very low prices.
Desirable colors in Cashmeres and Merines.
New Bargains in Black Dress Silks, at $1.25 to $1.50.
Best Black Dress Silks, one-third under value.
Fine Dress Goods of every description.
At 37½c and 50c, Extra Bargains in Black Empress Cloths, worth 50 to

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, F. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAUBART, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
6 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MCELHINNY, President.
WM. SNEE, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 6, 1875.

Money matters hereabouts remain without material change, either as regards rates or demand, and consequently there is nothing new to report. The stock market is moderately active and and prices are generally maintained.

—A bill is pending in the North Carolina Legislature to compromise the State debt and fund the various issues into new thirty year bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, secured by the levy of a special State tax, sacredly reserved and appropriated to that purpose alone. The surrender price of the outstanding issues is fixed by the bill as follows: The bonds issued before the 20th of May, A. D. 1861, 33½ per cent; the bonds issued under the funding acts of 10th day of March, A. D. 1866, and 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, 25 per cent.; for the bonds issued since the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, in pursuance of acts passed before said last named date, 20 per cent.; for the registered certificates of indebtedness due to the literary fund, 33½ per cent.

—The Bank of England has gained in three days, "on balance," £1,608,000 in gold. It is now considered to have gone more to Paris than to Germany, and a further advance in French rentes, from 65.30 to 64.27½, goes to confirm this. The rate of discount in London, and the advance in the price of rentes, will tend directly to bring back to London at least a portion of the gold lost this week.

—The syndicate for refunding the 5-20 six per cent. loans of the Government has been enlarged by the addition of J. S. Morgan & Co., of London. It formerly included Messrs. Belmont & Rothschild & Sons and Seligman & Co. Secretary Bristow issued on the 1st instant a call for $15,000,000 of 1862s for redemption, interest of which will cease May 1, against the new negotiation.

—Mr. Dawes says the words "March 1, 1874," in the bill saying the duties on tea and coffee, should read March 1, 1875, the "4" being a clerical error. The design is to have the duty to take effect on the 1st of the coming March.

—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, the rival of the American Transatlantic line, has paid dividends amounting to seven per cent. for the past year. It has a fleet of 122,000 tons and assets amounting to $23,000,000.

—The total production of pig lead in the United States last year was 50,000 tons, of which one fifth was the product of Missouri.

—The pig iron trade in Scotland was extremely dull in January, the make being 806,000 tons—having been the smallest since 1855.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	114¾	114¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupon	120⅜	120¾
5-20 1862	116	116
5-20—1864	117⅝	117⅝
" 1865	119⅜	119⅜
" 1865 new	119⅛	119⅜
" 1867	119⅜	119½
" 1868—coupons	119⅝	119⅞
10-40's	114⅝	114⅞
Currency 6's	119½	119⅝
New 5 per cents.	117	117
10-40's—coupons	117	117
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103¾	103⅞
Erie	25⅜	25⅝
L. C	104	104¼
C. C. & I. C.	8	8½
St. Paul	37⅜	37⅝
Do. Pref	57½	57⅝
Michigan Southern	74⅞	75⅛
Do Centeral	77	77
North Western Common	46⅝	46¾
Do. Pref	58	58
Rock Island	104⅜	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¼	92⅜
Pacific Mail	39⅜	39½
Western Union Telegraph	74¾	74⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	29	28⅝
Illinois Central	134	134
Toledo & Wabash	16⅜	16¾
Harlem	178⅜	178¾
Adams Express	99	100
American Express	63⅜	63⅝
U. S. Express	58½	58⅝
W. Fargo & Co Express	84⅜	85⅜
Fort Wayne	97⅜	97⅝
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21	21
Panama	115	111

Luther S. Kauffman furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Ask.
P. R. R.	55⅝	55⅝
" scrip	106⅞	
Reading	56⅜	56⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	130	131
Oil Creek	14⅜	
Lehigh Valley	62¼	62¾
Central Transportation	43⅝	44
Empire do.		55
A. V. R. R. 7-20	90	91

NEW YORK, February 5, 1875.

Money 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 4@6. Sterling was dull at 480 and 480 for long and short. The customs receipts were $218,000. The total imports for the week were $3,800,000. Gold closed at 114¾, after selling at 114¾@115⅛. The carrying rates were 1 to 3. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $586,000. The clearings were $85,000,000. Government and railroad bonds were steady. State bonds were neglected. Stocks opened weak and lower, the decline ranging from ½ to 1¾ per cent., the entire list, Wabash fell off from 17 to 15⅝, Lake Shore from 74¾ to 73¼, Pacific Mail from 35⅝ to 34⅛, and Northwest from 46½ to 45⅛. The decline in other shares was ¼ to ½ per cent. Later there was a recovery of 1 to 1½. During the last hour of business the market was firm and prices recovered 1-4 to 1 per cent. from the lowest prices of the day. The principal activity and strength was in Wabash, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central and Northwest. The transactions aggregated 174,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 47,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwest common, 5,000 St. Paul, 7,000 Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 New York Central, 6,000 Ohios, 6,000 Wabash, and 25,000 Union Pacific. The new and advanced rates of commission established by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange causes considerable dissatisfaction, and there is some talk of starting an opposition to the regular board.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¾@120⅞; do of 1864, 117⅝; do of 1865, 119⅛; do of 1865 new, 119; do of '67, 119⅝; do of '68, 119⅞; do 5's, 115¾; 10-40s, 117; currency 6s, 119¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97½; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 67; Virginia, new, 31; do old 31; North Carolina, old, 27; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 73¾; Quicksilver, 32; Adams Express, 99¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85½; American Merchants Union Express, 63⅝; United States Express, 57; Pacific Mail 34⅞; New York Central, 103⅞; Erie, 25¾; do preferred, 46; Harlem, 178½; do preferred, 191; Michigan Central, 92¾; Northwestern common, 46¾; do preferred, 58; Rock Island, 104¾; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 37½; do preferred, 57½; Wabash, 15⅝; do preferred, 28; Fort Wayne, 97⅜; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 135½; do preferred, 160; Ohio & Mississippi, 28½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 88; Hannibal & Quincy, 109½; Lake Shore, 73½; Panama, 111½; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 39½; Central Pacific, 97; Dubuque, 93¾; Delaware Lackawanna, 108½.

LONDON, February 5—5 P. M.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £199,000. Consols: money, 92⅝@92⅞; account 92⅝@92⅞; 5-20's of '65, 107½; do '67, 107¾; 10-40's, 105; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central 93; Erie 26¼; do preferred, 44.

PARIS, February 5.—Rentes 64f. 50c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1875.

The leading markets continue quiet, and, in a general way, present but little matter of importance; the inquiry for almost everything is restricted to the very lowest limit, and until confidence has been more fully restored, the probability is that the hand-to-mouth policy will be pretty closely adhered to.

APPLES—The receipts, in consequence of the cold weather, continue light and the supply is comparatively light; sales in a jobbing way at $1.50@2 per bbl for common to fair, and $2.50@3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—6@6c ₱ gal.

BUTTER—The market continues fairly active, but the supply is fully equal to the demand; sales of prime to choice roll at 28@30.

BEANS—Continue quiet and unchanged; medium, $1.75@1.80 and navies, $1.90@2.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—6@6½c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—There is rather more doing, and a firmer feeling prevails, but prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio Goshen, 16@16½c; New York ditto, 17@18c.

DRESSED HOGS—5@6c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples quotable at 6½@6c for fair to choice, and Peaches, halves, 8@9.

—Since above was put in type we heard of a sale of one car fair apples at 7c, and 50 barrels strictly prime at 7½c; Peaches offering freely at 8½@9c.

EGGS—The market is more active, 25¢ with a limited supply prices are higher; we now quote 28@30 for fresh, and 20@22 for pickled.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.40@5.50 for Wisconsins, and $5.60@5.75 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.60@5.90 for red and $6@5.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—Business continues dull, unusually so for this season of the year, but it is hoped that there will soon be a change for the better. As noted in our last report, there has been a reaction in Coffee, which may be attributed to increased receipts; as well as the probability that the import duty will not be restored by Congress. Sugars, Molasses and Syrups continue quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.	
Crushed..... 11¾	Standard B..... 10¼
Granulated..... 11¾	Ex C Standard 10½
Powdered..... 11¾	Demarara..... 9½@10¾
Standard A..... 10⅝	Porto Rico..... 8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar.. 8¾@ 9¾	
SYRUPS.	
Sugar house.... 35@40	Sugar Drips... 55@60
Maryland..... 45	White Drips.... 60@65
Silver Drips... 55	Extra Golden. 65@70
COFFEES.	
Rio Good..... 21½	Standard B..... 20
Rio Prime..... 23	Old Government Java 28
Rio Fancy..... 25	Mocha..... 29
Roasted Rio, in lb packages..... 29	
Roasted Java, in lb packages..... 41	
Roasted Java, in lb packages..... 40½	
RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb.....7	Patna ₱ lb.....7¼@8
Carolina ₱ lb.....8	@8¼
MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico .... 50@55	New Orleans .. 73@75
Demarara..... 50@55	

GRAIN—The operations in grain continue meagre, as the demand is still confined to supplying immediate wants, but an increased trade before long is expected. Wheat is quiet and unchanged; Penna and Ohio is quotable at $1.14@1.15 and ditto amber and white, $1.18@1.20. The Oat market is moderately active, and the general tone, in consequence of light receipts, is firmer, but prices remain unchanged; mixed, 62@62½; white, 64@65. The coarse grain market is dull and nominal. Rye is nominally at $1.00@1.05. Barley is nominal. Corn is the only grain that can be had with more safety at this season of the year, and the demand is only equal to the supply, Eye in meagre supply but unchanged at $ @.

HAY—Baled is quoted, on track by the carload, at $18@23, and loose, from country wagons, at $2.50@30, as to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.20@1.25 per cwt, in bulk, by the carload; Seconds and shipstuffs, $1.30@1.35; and Middlings at $1.50@1.60.

ONIONS—$3@3.50 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market was firmer, under the influence of yesterday's advices from Chicago and Cincinnati, and there is a continued fair degree of activity, but prices remain about as last quoted.

Hams—Extra S. C.	Lard-Prime Leaf in
₱ lb..... 12½	tierces, ₱ lb..... 11¾
Shoulders, Ex S. C. 10	Do., half barrels... 11¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C. 13½	Lard-Ref. for sum-
Dried Beef, Ex. Sug-	mer use in tierces
ar Cured, old.... 15	Do., in ₱ bbls.....
Beef Tongues Sugar	Do., in lb tubs.....
Cured, ₱ doz..... $7 00	Do., 3 ₱ tubs..... 17
Bacon, Shoulders.... 11½	Do., 5 ₱ tubs..... 17
Short Rib Sides.... 11¾	Do., 10 ₱ tubs..... 17
Clear Sides..... 12	Do., 20 ₱ tubs..... 17
Mess Pork..... $2 00	Plain Sausage..... 10
Miner's Lard Oil.. 75	Head Sausage..... 10
Lard Oil, per gal.. $1.10	Cheese, per lb..... 15
Linseed Oil..... 85	Tallow, ₱ lb..... 6½
½ bbl Pigs Feet..... 4 00	½ bbl Pigs Feet..... 2.00

POTATOES—Peach Blows quotable at $3@3.50 per bbl. We mark the carload sales at $3@3.50 in a jobbing way from store.

TURKEYS, Chickens, Ducks—Dressed, 12@13c; dressed Turkeys, smaller, 11c; chickens, scarce ₱ pair.

PEAS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2¾@3c as to grade of mixed, woolen 3½@4.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firm at $6.50@7, and Timothy quiet and nominal at $3@3.25.

—Yesterday Bridget the shoyce pee learn of an offer of $8.75 ₱ bushel for a lot of 100 bushels, which was refused.

SWEET CORN—7@8c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is in good demand at 7¾@7¾ cents for fair quality rendered, and 8¾ for prime city rendered.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GA ZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1875.

PIG IRON.

Trade continues fairly active, all that can reasonably be expected under existing circumstances, and while the general tone and spirit of the market continues strong, there has been no quotable change in prices since the date of our last review; standard forge irons are still quotable at $23, 4 month, although we are reliably informed that there have been very few sales during the past day or two at the prices in question. The fact that buyers and sellers have been fully a dollar per ton apart in their views for several weeks past, has had a tendency to curtail business, as the tendency of the market has been steadily upward during the time in question; there is every probability that the present activity will now withdraw from the market until there is some prospect of the puddlers going to work, as they will not feel like paying the advance producers appear to be expecting until they are ready to light up their furnaces; and, furthermore, it is claimed that the rate is too high, at present, for iron relatively than the product. Muck Bar is also firmer but unchanged at $145@44, 4 months, according to quality; the receipts recently have been large, but from what we can learn of that now coming forward, was sold to arrive. Following sales were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons No 1 Foundry—extra	$29 00 4 mos
" " " "	" "
30 tons Muck Bar—extra	Private
200 tons Muck Bar	$40 00 cash

CHARCOAL H. R.

131 tons No 1 and 2 Foundry H R	27@32 00 4 mos
100 tons No 1 Foundry	32 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

40 tons Gray Forge	$22 50 5 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	23 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	23 00 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	23 00 4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge	23 00 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge Extra	23 50 cash
300 tons Gray Forge from native ore	27 00 cash
1000 tons Gray Forge	Private

MANUFACTURED IRON.

Trade in all kinds of finished irons continues rather quiet, more so than usual at this season of the year, but the mills generally are not soliciting orders, and while nearly all of them are still running, but very few, if any, are working up to their full capacity. The general tone of the market is firmer, in sympathy with the pig iron movement, and the recent stiffening up in tone now appears to be established as the basis of values, although not at low rates, which would probably have been accepted a few weeks ago. Merchant Bars may be quoted at 2.35@2.40.

NAILS.

Orders have commenced to come forward, and some of the factories have started up, but as a rule, as started up this week, and will be if the market is understood, will do likewise next week. Stocks here are very much reduced, annually so, and there is no pressing necessity for any large amount of business to be done, but a fair jobbing trade is looked for, and we quote $3@3.10 per keg, cash.

SCRAP IRON.

The demand is scarcely as active as it was a few weeks ago, which is natural, owing in part to the fact that the lock-out is drawing near to a close, and we are informed, the inquiry is now for material to have workers are fully employed, and there is little or no stock in the hands of dealers. No. 1 wrought is to be quoted at $20@21, and No. 2 at $20@22. There is some inquiry for Scrap Steel, and the supply not only have but elsewhere is small.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 5, 1875.

The market for both Crude and Refined continues strong and considerably excited, and prices are still advancing. The former was quoted this afternoon at $1.72½ per barrel for immediate shipment, which is the highest point that has yet been touched, and the indications just now are that these will be fixed the price at two dollars by the first of April, without any to wait that long. Refined also strong and considerably excited; the bid on cars here, against sales on Wednesday at 19½; Philadelphia quoted at 18c, an advance of 1½@1¾c ₱ gallon since the early part of the week.

There is but little inquiry for Barrels, and prices remain about unchanged; refined city are at $1.25@1.30.

The following shows the amount of petroleum moving out to European ports at New York and Philadelphia:

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1875—P. M.	
	Naph-
Ref'd, Ref'd, Crude, tha,	
bbls. cases. bbls.	bbls.
Capacity of vessels on dock,	
loading petrol'm.. 9,250 24,000 12,200	2,300
Amounts on board..... 600 15,700 2,385	1,350
Required to fill..... 8,650 8,300 9,815	1,457
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1875—P. M.	
	Naph-
Ref'd, Ref'd, Crude, tha,	
bbls. cases. bbls.	bbls.
Capacity of vessels on dock,	
loading petrol'm.. 20,600 40,000	4,600
Amount on board..... 9,000 17,600	500
Required to fill..... 11,600 13,600	2,429
Stock on hand Jan. 30..... 32,000	

At Baltimore there was, on February 1, a capacity on berth of 32,400 bbls. refined oil, with 10,000 bbls. loaded, leaving 22,400 bbls. required to fill. Also, on berth, capacity for 2,500 barrels naphtha, with 2,200 bbls. on board, leaving 300 bbls. required to fill.

It is reported in the oil regions that the Standard Oil Company, of Cleveland, have issued to all the Standard wanted to monopolize the entire business.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Crystal O W	885
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	60
Total		1,645

Iron Reports.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—American Pig.—The coal strike continues in the uncertain condition that has characterized it for some time, and this makes furnacemen reluctant to undertake large future engagements. Consumers, however, do not seem uneasy, and are not making much inquiry beyond their immediate wants, which do not seem large. Prices are fully maintained. We note sales of six thousand tons Thomas Gray Forge at a price equal to $25, delivered here; two thousand tons Tyrone Furnace No. 1 at $28, for season delivery; eight thousand tons Allentown No. 1 Foundry have been sold at $25.25, prompt cash, at works. This clears off all the Iron this company had on hand, and leaves the Lehigh region comparatively bare. We note No. 1 Foundry, $27@28; No. Foundry, $26@ ; very Forge, $23@24.

Scotch Pig.—The market continues dull, with small sales, but quite equal to the demand. Prices are no quite so strong as they have been. We quote: Coltness, $26@28; Glengarnock, $26@27; Eglinton, $25@26.

Hails.—We hear of the sale of six hundred tons 16 lb, part at $52, and part at , delivered in this city. In the present state of the market it is useless to make quotations of Foreign Rails, "sheep are out of lambs" have been for some time, and now, "coal, except for shipments to Canada, a trade which is "terminated at the close of navigation. We quote at New York, $48@52, at works.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The market continues to exhibit more activity for nearly all grades of Iron, with a decided tendency to an advance in Pig Iron. Whether from the difficulty to obtain coal, owing to the suspension of mining, from a legitimate demand for consumption, or, as is most likely, from both causes, the transactions have been materially increased. Holders are very firm at $28 for No. 2, $26 for No. 2, and $25 for Forge, and while, perhaps, a half dollar under these rates will buy, in some instances, nothing else will. In Manufactured Irons, Bars are in better request, city mills holding them still at 2.40 per lb, with sales reported in small lots by country mills, and nothing heard of, even in Western Iron, under 2.35c. Bids for 25,000 tons Rail's for the Cincinnati Southern Railway were refused, and the contract is probably awarded. This, it is thought, must have an effect on the market. Scrap finds a fair demand, and the works generally full of orders. Old Rails show no especial change, save, perhaps, a slight advance, while Scrap is decidedly active at about last week's figures. The trade has been somewhat unsettled by the constant rumors of failures which have been current, many of which actually occurred have been of much less injury to business than those constantly reported as likely to fail, as, however, generally believed that, with possibly one or two exceptions, there is no danger to be apprehended from this source. The market closes decidedly firmer and more active than at our last. The following are rates current in this market at this date: Pig Iron—No 1 Foundry, $25; No 2, $24; Gray Forge, $23, Bars—2.60@2.80, the latter rating in the city. Old Rails—$29.

BRITISH IRON MARKET.—A cable special to the *Iron Age* under date of 30 says: Scotch Pig—Since last Wednesday prices have fluctuated in both directions, but the market is now steady, and there is a good business doing.

There is no change to report in Manufactured Iron or Rails.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 5, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 2 spring 85¾c bid spot; 85¾@85¾c seller February; 86¾c seller March; 88@88¾c seller April; No 3 80½@81c; rejected 76c. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 63¾c spot; 64¾c bid seller March; 71½c bid seller May; rejected 61¾c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 52@52½c spot; 52¾c seller February; 52¾c bid seller March; 50¾c seller May. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1.17 spot; $1.18 seller March.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined to $18.40 spot; $18.55 seller March; $18.84@18.45 seller April. Lard dull at $13.67½@13.77½ seller March; $14 seller April. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

HOGS—Drossed; receipts 1,412; market active and 10@20c higher; light $7.50@7.60; heavy $6.90@ 7.10.

WHISKY—92½c bid; 93c asked.

On call Board Wheat closed at 87@87¾c seller March; 88¾c seller April. Other grains are unchanged. Pork sold at $18.37½ seller March. Lard: $13.85 seller March.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Flour dull and in buyers' favor; receipts 10,000 barrels; sales 9,000 barrels of western and State $5.25@4.20; common to good $4.65@4.75; good to choice $4.80@5.25; extra ohio $4.65@5.30; St. Louis $4.75@6.00. Rye flour steady at $4.20@5.65. Corn meal dull at $4.25@5.50. Wheat dull; receipts 12,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1.51@1.52; No 2 do $1.50@1.51; No 3 do $1.46@1.47; No 2 red winter 87@88c. Rye quiet at 93 @96c. Barley and Malt dull. Corn heavy; receipts 187,000 bush; mixed 62@63c; yellow 64@65c; white 65@66c. Oats steady; receipts 11,000 bush. Hay, hops and groceries quiet and unchanged. Rosin steady at $2.10@2.15. Turpentine steady at 39c. Petroleum excited; refined 14¾@14¾c; crude 7¾@7¾c. Eggs steady; western 20@21c. Pork dull and heavy; mess $18.50@18.75. Lard steady; prime steam 14¾c. Butter quiet; Ohio 18@20c; State 20@25c. Whisky firmer and unsettled at 92½@93½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Flour: only local demand; low grades very scarce and in demand; double extra $5.25; treble $5.37½@5.60; choice $5.75@6.50. Corn dull; white 68@70c; yellow 58c; white 58@60c. Oats quiet at 50@52c. Bran scarce at $1.15. Hay dull; prime $21; choice $26. Pork: small stock; firm at 21@21½c. Dry salt meats in request and firmer at 7¾, 7¾, 8@8½c. Bacon firm at 8¾, 11¾, 11¾@12c. Hams quiet at 13¾@14c. Lard firm; tierce packed 14c; refined 14½c; keg 14¾@15c. Sugar quiet; fair to good 6¾@7¾c; prime to choice 7¾@8¼c. Molasses quiet; fair to prime 37½@40c; choice 42½@45c. Coffee and corn unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—Cotton steady at 15c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady at $1.02@1.12. Corn dull at 57@58c. Oats active at 60@65c. Rye dull at $1.08. Barley dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 22@ 26c. Butter and Cheese quiet and unchanged. Pork: demand fair and market firm at $19. Lard: demand fair and market firm; steam $14.70@14.75; kettle $14.25@14.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear 10¾@10¾c. Bacon active; shoulders 9¾@9¾c; clear rib sides 13¾@13¾c; clear sides 13¾@13¾c. Hams active; sugar cured 14c; clear quiet. Ham 9¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $4.87½@5.75; State, Indiana and Ohio at $5.25@6; high grades for fancy and wheat dull; red winter $1.18@ 1.23; amber $1.22@1.24. Rye steady at 90@95c. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 70@77c; mixed western 67@72c; white 72@74c. Oats steady; No 2 white 62@ 63c. Pork unchanged. Whisky 90c. Petroleum held—refined 12c@12½c; crude 9½c. Butter quiet; New York dairies 26@28c; Pennsylvania 25@26c; western extra 23@25c. Cheese firm; New York fancy 16½c. Eggs firm; western 23c.

Boston.

LONDON, February 5.—Tallow 43s 9d@44s.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 2,700 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat the past three days 14,000 qrs., including 7,000 American. Wheat 1@2d lower; spring wheat 8s 7½d. Corn 3d@6s 9d. Tallow 42s. Bacon: 46s 6d for long clear middles. Refined petroleum 13½d. Spirits turpentine 34s 6d.

ANTWERP, February 5.—Petroleum, refined, 21¾f.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber western $1.17@1.20; No 1 red $1.30; No 2 do $1.26@1.27. No quotations of western. Oats steady, white western 60@61c; mixed 58@60c. Rye dull at 90@91. Provisions strong. Pork nominal at $19.00@19.50. Bacon: shoulders 8½@8¾c; clear rib 11¾@11¾c. Butter quiet; western 18@20c; prime nominal. Whisky weak at 94@96c. Petroleum unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 6.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; superfine $4@4.40; extra western $4.25@5; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5.25@ 6.25; white wheat, ohio, indiana, and michigan, $5.50@6.75; Illinois $5.50@6.50. Wheat dull. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 88@87½c. Oats firm at 67@71c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—Cotton firm at 12¾ @13c. Flour quiet at $4.60@5.00. Wheat steady at $1.08. Corn steady at 55c. Oats steady at 42½c. Hay steady at $20@22. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady at 9½@10c. Whisky firm; higher grades scarce at 92c. Petroleum excited; refined 14¾@14¾c; crude 7¾@7¾c. Eggs steady; western 20@21c. Pork steady at $18.50@19. Lard quiet; prime steam 14½c. Butter quiet at 20@25c for choice. Corn in bulk 60c; sacked 62½c. Oats sacked 50c. Bran $1.10. Hay $20@22. Clover seed steady; western 11¾@11¾c. Whisky firmer and unsettled at 92½@93¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Flour: only local demand; low grades very scarce and in demand; double extra $5.25; treble $5.37½@5.60; choice $5.75@6.50. Corn dull; white 68@70c; yellow 58c; white 58@60c. Oats quiet at 50@52c. Bran scarce at $1.15. Hay dull; prime $21; choice $26. Pork: small stock; firm at 21@21½c. Dry salt meats in request and firmer at 7¾, 7¾, 8@8½c. Bacon firm at 8¾, 11¾, 11¾@12c. Hams quiet at 13¾@14c. Lard firm; tierce packed 14c; refined 14½c; keg 14¾@15c. Sugar quiet; fair to good 6¾@7¾c; prime to choice 7¾@8¼c. Molasses quiet; stock 37,044 bbls, mostly of poor quality; cistern bottom 30c; fair to choice 35@40c. Coffee and corn unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—Cotton steady at 15c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady at $1.02@1.12. Corn dull at 57@58c. Oats active at 60@65c. Rye dull at $1.08. Barley dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 22@ 26c. Butter and Cheese quiet and unchanged. Pork: demand fair and market firm at $19. Lard: demand fair and market firm; steam $14.70@14.75; kettle $14.25@14.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear 10¾@10¾c. Bacon active; shoulders 9¾@9¾c; clear rib sides 13¾@13¾c; clear sides 13¾@13¾c. Hams active; sugar cured 14c; clear quiet. Ham 9¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $4.87½@5.75; State, Indiana and Ohio at $5.25@6; high grades for fancy and wheat dull; red winter $1.18@ 1.23; amber $1.22@1.24. Rye steady at 90@95c. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 70@77c; mixed western 67@72c; white 72@74c. Oats steady; No 2 white 62@ 63c. Pork unchanged. Whisky 90c. Petroleum held—refined 12c@12½c; crude 9½c. Butter quiet; New York dairies 26@28c; Pennsylvania 25@26c; western extra 23@25c. Cheese firm; New York fancy 16½c. Eggs firm; western 23c.

Boston.

LONDON, February 5.—Tallow 43s 9d@44s.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 2,700 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat the past three days 14,000 qrs., including 7,000 American. Wheat 1@2d lower; spring wheat 8s 7½d. Corn 3d@6s 9d. Tallow 42s. Bacon: 46s 6d for long clear middles. Refined petroleum 13½d. Spirits turpentine 34s 6d.

ANTWERP, February 5.—Petroleum, refined, 21¾f.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 6.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber western $1.17@1.20; No 1 red $1.30; No 2 do $1.26@1.27. No quotations of western. Oats steady, white western 60@61c; mixed 58@60c. Rye dull at 90@91. Provisions strong. Pork nominal at $19.00@19.50. Bacon: shoulders 8½@8¾c; clear rib 11¾@11¾c. Butter quiet; western 18@20c; prime nominal. Whisky weak at 94@96c. Petroleum unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 6.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; superfine $4@4.40; extra western $4.25@5; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5.25@ 6.25; white wheat, ohio, indiana, and michigan, $5.50@6.75; Illinois $5.50@6.50. Wheat dull. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 88@87½c. Oats firm at 67@71c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 6.—Cotton firm at 12¾ @13c. Flour quiet at $4.60@5.00. Wheat steady at $1.08. Corn steady at 55c. Oats steady at 42½c. Hay steady at $20@22. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady at 9½@10c. Whisky firm; higher grades scarce at 92c. Petroleum excited; refined 14¾@14¾c; crude 7¾@7¾c. Eggs steady; western 20@21c. Pork steady at $18.50@19. Lard quiet; prime steam 14½c. Butter quiet at 20@25c for choice. Corn in bulk 60c; sacked 62½c. Oats sacked 50c. Bran $1.10. Hay $20@22. Clover seed steady; western 11¾@11¾c. Whisky firmer and unsettled at 92½@93¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Flour: only local demand; low grades very scarce and in demand; double extra $5.25; treble $5.37½@5.60; choice $5.75@6.50. Corn dull; white 68@70c; yellow 58c; white 58@60c. Oats quiet at 50@52c. Bran scarce at $1.15. Hay dull; prime $21; choice $26. Pork: small stock; firm at 21@21½c. Dry salt meats in request and firmer at 7¾, 7¾, 8@8½c. Bacon firm at 8¾, 11¾, 11¾@12c. Hams quiet at 13¾@14c. Lard firm; tierce packed 14c; refined 14½c; keg 14¾@15c. Sugar quiet; fair to good 6¾@7¾c; prime to choice 7¾@8¼c. Molasses quiet; stock 37,044 bbls, mostly of poor quality; cistern bottom 30c; fair to choice 35@40c. Coffee and corn unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—Cotton steady at 15c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady at $1.02@1.12. Corn dull at 57@58c. Oats active at 60@65c. Rye dull at $1.08. Barley dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 22@ 26c. Butter and Cheese quiet and unchanged. Pork: demand fair and market firm at $19. Lard: demand fair and market firm; steam $14.70@14.75; kettle $14.25@14.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c

HOME NEWS.

Kicked to Death.

Luke Vosler, a citizen of Neshannock township, Lawrence County, was kicked to death in his own house last Saturday night by his teamster James Daniels.

Allegheny Printing and Gas Committees.

The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, and awarded the contract for printing the blanks necessary for the city offices, to Dickson & McKillop, for $537.

The Allegheny Gas Committee of Councils met last evening and decided to recommend the appointment of a Gas Superintendent to examine the gas lamps and to see that they are kept in proper order.

Incendiary Fires.

On Thursday night the tipples at the works of the New York and Cleveland Gas Company, at Turtle Creek, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were destroyed by fire. On the same night the check house at the head of Dixon's coal incline railway, at Swissvale, was also burned down. Operations will have to be suspended at both these works until the buildings can be rebuilt. The fires are supposed to have been caused by some evil disposed persons. The mines of the N. Y. & C. G. Coal Company have been kept in operation by miners not on a strike, and the company has also been filling the contracts of other companies whose miners are out. Measures are being taken to have the incendiaries arrested.

Valuable Coal Works for Sale—A Rare Opportunity.

Capitalists, who wish to invest in the coal business, will have a rare opportunity of making a profitable investment by attending the sale of the Haberman Coal works located in Pier No. 1, near Six Mile Ferry. These works and their appurtenances are among the most complete along the line of the Monongahela river, and the quality of the coal taken out of the mines is of a superior character. The works are all complete with tracks, cars, horses, turn tables, incline, tipple, &c., everything being there necessary to the proper handling of the coal. There are also houses for the miners, coal barges and flats, and a part interest in a small tugboat on sale. Such a rare opportunity for engaging in the coal business, may not present itself again for years, and capitalists who desire to engage in a profitable business, would do well to attend the sale which takes place at the Court House, March 1.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Grand Musical Treat in Store.

A grand concert will be given at the Fittsburgh Female College, next Tuesday evening, in which Profs. Mellor and Nichol's, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Scudder and other local musical celebrities will participate. It promises to be an unusually fine entertainment. No person will be admitted without a ticket, and those who wish to enjoy the rare treat should secure the pasteboard and go early.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Opening of the Third Term.

The third term of the Pittsburgh Female College and Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music is opening up well with a large attendance of pupils, and the prospects are bright for an unusually successful term. The institution is deserving of unlimited success, for it has no superior in the country. Parents desiring to educate their daughters at a school where a thorough education can be received, should at once send to President Pershing for a catalogue or personally make arrangements. Now is the time while the classes are forming.

AN UNFORTUNATE FALL.

An Express Messenger Seriously Injured.

Yesterday morning express messenger Gillman, of the Mail train, Pennsylvania Railroad, met with a serious accident which may result fatally. A short time before the train started out, he went out into the yard to load up his boxes, an on attempting to open the door on the side of the car, the handle broke, felling him to the ground with such violence that he was unable to rise for a few moments. He finally got up, but reported at headquarters that he was unable to go out with the train. No other man being on deck, he agreed to try and go along, but had not gone a short distance from the city until he became very sick, and when the train arrived at Johnstown he was unable to perform his duty. Another man had to be substituted in his place, and Mr. Gillman was taken from the train and properly cared for. It is feared his injuries are of such a nature that they will prove fatal. His side was terribly bruised in the fall, and he no doubt suffered internal hurts.

THE WESTERN FAMINE.

General Brisbin Before the Chamber of Commerce—Public Meeting Called.

General J. S. Brisbin yesterday addressed the Chamber of Commerce concerning the terrible famine now existing in Nebraska and Kansas, caused by the ravages of the grasshopper. At the conclusion of his speech, on motion of Mr. McCreery, a committee consisting of Messrs. Wm. McCreery, Wm. McCreery, Jonathan Gallaher, E. Gregg and C. Meyran, were appointed to wait on Mayors McCarthy and Phillips and request them to call a public meeting for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent it is hoped will result in sending substantial aid to the sufferers. Mr. Meyran offered the large hall over the Chamber of Commerce in which to hold the meeting.

The committee will call for a public meeting has been issued.

In compliance with the above action of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, we, Wm. C. McCarthy, Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, and D. Phillips, Mayor of the city of Allegheny, request our citizens to meet on Monday, February 8th, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., in the upper hall of the Germania Savings bank building, and take such action as may be deemed necessary for the relief of the starving people of Kansas and Nebraska.

WM. C. McCARTHY,
Mayor of City of Pittsburgh.
D. PHILLIPS,
Mayor of City of Allegheny.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

A Street Car Conductor Probably Fatally Injured.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock one of the street cars on the Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty railway was going out Fifth avenue, and when about half way between Stevenson and McGee streets, conductor Stewart noticed a heavy two-horse coal cart backed up to the pavement, which was likely to obstruct the car track and he jumped off with the intention of moving the rig himself. He made the move, but the horse he began turning him around and by this time the street car came up which caught Mr. Stewart between it and one of the shafts of the cart, breaking several of his ribs and otherwise injuring him internally. After the accident the injured man was taken to his residence in the Eighth ward, and Dr. W. H. Daly summoned, who had little hopes of his recovery. His body is said to be badly swollen, and it is thought his injuries must necessarily result fatally.

No blame is attached to any one, as the accident was caused by the confusion necessary in clearing the track so that the car could pass.

RETURNS OF COUNTY OFFICES.

The Balance Sheet Not Made Out.

The following returns have been made to the Controller by the different county officers for the month of January:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Fees	$2,935 57
Fines, &c	2,260 00

RECORDER.

Fees	$1,586 75

REGISTER OF WILLS.

Fees	$1,415 65

CORONER.

Fees	$ 126 95

CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT.

Fees	$ 244 85

CLERK OF COURT.

Fees	$ 510 00

PROTHONOTARY.

Fees	$2,676 10

The balance sheet has not, as yet, been made out, as the returns are not all in, but the back reports will be made to-day, when the balance will be struck, and the gain and loss to the county duly reported.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

The Appropriations for the Year 1875.

Controller Warner has made out a list of appropriations for the year 1875, which are as follows:

Matured Debt	$ 25,500 00
Interest	125,000 00
Fees and Salaries	140,000 00
Commissioner's Office	3,500 00
Assessment of Taxes	20,000 00
Election Expenses	15,000 00
Constables	6,000 00
Coroner's Office	1,000 00
Printing and Stationery	25,000 00
Court House	12,000 00
County Jail	12,000 00
Court House and Jail	10,000 00
Court of Quarter Sessions	35,000 00
Common Pleas No. 1	24,000 00
Common Pleas No. 2	24,000 00
Orphan's Court	1,000 00
Supreme Court	1,500 00
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	75,000 00
Sinking Fund	25,000 00
Bridges	25,000 00
Roads	3,500 00
House of Refuge	25,000 00
Western Penitentiary	7,236 48
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	4,000 00
Allegheny County Work House	15,858 02
Allegheny County Law Library	7,123 44
Alderman and Justices of the Peace	3,000 00
Gas Inspection	4,180 95
Contingent Fund	3,000 00
Total	$702,308 89

NOTE.—The taxes for the year 1875 have not yet been levied by the Commissioners. The rate will not be over one and one-third mills, which will be a reduction of one-sixth of a mill on the present valuation, and is equal to a reduction of two mills on the old valuation.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE season of Lent commences next Wednesday.

A REVIVAL is in progress in the Allentown M. E. church.

THE Pittsburgh *Catholic* has entered upon its thirty-second year.

THE Baptists at Verona have raised $1,000 and propose to build a church at once.

REV. W. H. MCKINNEY has excepted the call to the Mt. Washington Baptist church and entered upon the work.

THE Rev. William James Miller has accepted the rectorship of Grace Church, Ridgway, in the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. church will hold its next annual session in Alliance, Ohio, commencing March 17th.

THE Rev. Mr. Wallace, of the U. P. church, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M., in Ormond's Hall, South Side.

THE new M. E. church at New Salem, will be dedicated to-morrow, by Drs. R. L. Miller, (P. E.,) and I. C. Pershing, of Pittsburgh.

REV. J. J. MURRAY having recovered from his recent sickness, will preach in the First Methodist Church to-morrow morning and night.

THE North Avenue M. E. Church (Allegheny) has recently sent three large boxes of clothing and a goodly sum in cash to the sufferers in Dakotah.

REV. B. F. WOODBURN has baptized thirty Sunday school scholars into the Sandusky Street Church during the past year—four await baptism.

REV. W. F. FLOYD, of the Colored Mission Episcopal Church, returns thanks to St. Paul's Episcopal Church for the gift of $52.68 and desk Bible and prayer book.

THE new M. E. church at Meyersdale, Rev. S. W. Davis, pastor, will be dedicated on Sunday, February 21, by Bishop Ames, assisted by Rev. L. R. Beacom and other ministers.

THOSE former members of the First U. P. church who recently withdrew from that congregation, have effected a temporary organization and will hold services in Ormond's Hall.

THERE will be preaching on to-morrow evening in the Central Reformed Presbyterian church, Allegheny, by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Sproull, commencing, as usual, at half-past seven o'clock.

REV. JOHN A. WILSON, pastor of the U. P. congregation of Beaver, Pa., we are informed, has given notice to his people that he will offer his resignation at the next meeting of Presbytery.

REV. J. S. DICKERSON, D. D. formerly pastor in Pittsburgh, but late of Boston, Mass., has purchased an interest it the Chicago *Standard*, and intends to return to Chicago and engage in editorial work.

COMMUNION SERVICES will be held at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Spalding officiating, on Sunday morning, the services commencing at nine o'clock, as usual on such occasions in this church.

OWING to the illness of the rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church, Rev. H. M. Griffith, the lecture on Confirmation, which was to have been given last Sunday evening, was postponed until to-morrow evening.

REV. JOSEPH KING, pastor of the First Christian church, corner of Market street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, will preach a special sermon to the young people to-morrow, at 7 o'clock, on "Turning Points in Life."

THERE will be service in the Colored Session of the Protestant Episcopal church, on Wylie street, Sunday morning and afternoon at the usual hour. Holy communion after the morning sermon. Rev. Wm. F. Floyd in charge.

THE noon meeting to-day at Y. M. C. A., rooms, will be led by J. H. Baldwin, Esq. Subject: "Achan's Sin"—Sunday School teachers especially invited. Meeting commences promptly at 12 o'clock, and continues 45 minutes.

"GROWTH and Development," is the subject of the Rev. Asher Moore, of Cleveland, to-morrow morning at the Universalist church, corner of Third avenue and Grant street. Evening—subject, "The final appeal of the World."

UPON a recent visit of Mr. Bliss, the Chicago Evangelist, to the Penitentiary in Allegheny, he made an address to the prisoners. At the close he requested any who might wish prayer to be offered for them, to stand up, and no less than fifty arose.

THE work of tearing down the old Associate Theological Seminary building at Canonsburg, Pa., about which so many interesting memories cluster, has been commenced. Upon the ground where it stands, dwelling houses are to be erected.

THERE will be services in the Wylie Avenue U. P. church to-morrow (Sabbath) at the usual hours, sermon by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. KNOX, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and at 7:30 P. M. The Rev. Oscar Hugo, the Hungarian refugee, will occupy the pulpit.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach in Fourth Avenue Baptist church, to-morrow, on "Christ, the Cup of Blessing," afterwards receiving new members, and in the evening a sermon for the times on "Louisiana, North and South; or, New Issues on Old Fights."

MR. THOMAS WYLIE was ordained in the congregation at Hebron by the U. P. Presbytery of Argyle, January 20th, on the same day by the Presbytery of Monmouth sustained a call from the congregation of South Argyle, for MR. A. W. Morris, a licentiate under the care of the Presbytery of Monmouth.

WE are confident that the Catholics of Germany, and every other land wherein the church is assailed by the civil power, will encourage their clergy in their efforts purified in purpose, and clinging more closely than before to the inestimable legacy of faith, which is their most precious birthright.—*Pittsburgh Catholic.*

JAMES LENOX the philanthropist, of New York, who, it is said, gives away yearly $100,000, is a Presbyterian, and an elder in the Fifth Avenue church of that city. He is a plain, "old-fashioned" man, and because he does not approve of the use of the organ, the church is deprived of this instrument.

THE sewing women and working people who receive such a cordial welcome in the First Presbyterian church of New York, of which Rev. Dr. M. Paxton is pastor, and of Pittsburgh is his parsor, listen with delighted attention to the same preaching which edifies the wealthy members of that church.

REV. E. B. SNYDER, of the North Avenue M. E. church, lectures to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian church, Penn and Seventh streets. This is the ninth lecture in the Y. M. C. A. course of Lectures on the Bible. His subject is, "The Bible, its supposed conflict with science."

ONE of the hardest and most persistent workers of the Presbyterian Church on the Pacific Coast, was Rev. George Gray, pastor of Steilacom, Washington Territory. He was a student of the Western Theological Seminary, in Allegheny, and his wife was formerly a highly respected teacher in one of the public schools of this city.

SOME reform is to be introduced, if pastoral visitation is to be made as profitable as it should be. First of all, the people must learn to receive him in the name of our blessed Lord. The pastor's call, in its official character, is more to them than an idle visitor in the Christian family. His visits must bear in some measure the mark of his office. Both ministers and people are to blame when this is entirely lost sight of.—*Reformed Ers.*

THE new Baptist Church at Rochester, Beaver county, will be dedicated next Thursday. Services will be held in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Wood, in the morning by Rev. D. Herr, Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., Rev. B. F. Woolbarn and others. Trains arrive shortly before the hour appointed for each service, and a train leaves for Pittsburgh and intermediate points after evening service.

MANY Christians seem to take comfort in the fact that they do not make as loud a profession as some others, and consequently are not bound to live as circumspectly. This is on the principle, perhaps, that if a man wants to avoid high taxes he should abstain from boasting of the superior quality of his property. But the Christian's inheritance is not to be secured by such false modesty. Not to boast of his riches is to dishonor his benefactor.—*Baptist Witness.*

IN view of the importance of the field the Missionary Society of the Pittsburgh Association has made arrangements to sustain regular preaching at Mansfield every Sabbath at 2 P. M., and the following brethren will preach in the order named: Rev. J. Griffith, the lecture on Confirmation, which was to have been given last Sunday evening, was postponed until to-morrow evening. Rev. J. E. Casey, February 14; J. S. Hutson, February 21; R. W. Pearson, February 28; M. B. Sloan, March 7; S. Williams, March 15; R. F. Woodburn, March 21; W. H. McKinney, March 28; A. J. Bonsall, April 4.

THE religion of the Bible, in all its dispensations, sanctifies and enforces the sacred obligation of work. It is not a peculiarity of the *sinful* earth to need the labors of the husbandmen. The paradisaical earth required the same. Men make the law of work a curse by their rebellion against it. Let us cheerfully accept it as of God, and cheerfully obey it, and we shall find, as the angels do, that it is a law of love; and the law of our highest peace and enjoyment.—*Christian Advocate.*

THE complaint is constantly made that our Sabbath schools are fast tending towards mere entertainments. This, of course, can only be true of them in places, where the inflection is likely to exist till it poisons the life now, when there is much rivalry in the work, the one that is most sensational will likely get the best patronage, and be pronounced the most "interesting." It need not be so. If superintendents, teachers and parents will go into the work remembering that fidelity is better than success, and that the approval of God is better than the praise of men, they will stop the invading evil.—*United Presbyterian.*

THE *Banner* has never had any great sympathy with much that has been said of late years in the pulpit and on the platform about reaching the *masses*, meaning by that word, the poorer and laboring portions of the people, including also the degraded and vicious; and we see no reason to change our course in this particular. This part of the population is to be instructed by the same truths, urged by the same motives, and regenerated by the same power as the more cultured, the more wealthy, or the more refined. All are redeemed by the same blood, and must be born again by the same Holy Spirit.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

EVERY day we are meeting those whom we must face at the bar of God. Are we doing our duty toward them? Is there not some friend with whom you love to take sweet counsel upon every other subject but the very one which concerns you both most? Perhaps your friend is waiting for some word from you, and is wondering how you can refrain from speaking it, believing as you do. Are you sure he is not losing faith in what you would have him believe by seeing you so weak in your advocacy of it? Be careful! Use your influence over such a one for the highest purposes.—*Methodist Recorder.*

FROM a circular now being published, we learn some interesting facts relative to Church Extension in the Presbytery of Pittsburgh. In October, 1867, the Presbytery organized a committee for mission work, which has been since enlarged and now consists of five ministers and fifteen laymen. They ordinarily employ one ordained missionary and two or three licentiates or students, the latter for Sabbath School and evening services. They have collected and expended $11,600, and have gathered and established eight churches. Each of these churches has now a commodious house of worship, and each its own pastor. Five of these meet their own expenses, and three have a promise of aid from the Board of Home Missions. The committee have still two flourishing missions, and they contemplate the establishing of two others. Their missionary at present is Rev. Henry Fulton.

SANITARY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Health Yesterday—Presentation of Interesting Quarterly and Monthly Reports—Election of Inspectors—The Proposed Hospital.

The Board of Health held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. F. Slagle presiding.

The Health officer submitted his report for the month of January, showing 212 nuisances abated, one suit instituted, and 32 permits granted. The receipts were $114, and the expenditures $13.59. One case of small-pox was sent to the hospital. The report was received and filed.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board, presented his monthly report for January, saying that the death rate, which was usually low during the mild weather of December, averaging but 48 deaths per week, began to increase in a very decided way with the advent of extremely low temperature which, commencing December 30, 1874, continued without interruption until January 29, 1875, a period of 22 days, during this time the thermometer ranged from 30 degrees above zero to 12 degrees below, the mean temperature being 19 degrees above. The increased mortality during the first three weeks of the month was mainly in persons of advanced age and those enfeebled by chronic diseases. The total number of deaths for the month ending January 30th was 285, a weekly average of 71, being considerably above the mean rate of 1871. The mean weekly average was equivalent to 24-43 per 1,000 inhabitants annually. There were 66 deaths of infants under five years. The number of deaths of persons 70 years of age and upwards was 26, of 65 and over 32. Four deaths from the total mortality. Consumption caused 31 deaths, and 65 were due to diseases of the respiratory organs, of which 41 were charged to pneumonia. There was a slight decrease noticed in zymotic infectious diseases as compared with the previous month. In December there were 154 cases and 53 deaths, and in January 191 cases and 62 deaths. The report was received and filed.

Meat Inspector Lindsay presented his report for the quarter ending December 31st 1874, as follows: The following articles of food were condemned, by the inspector since that date: 300 lbs. poultry 2 barrels; fresh fish 1 barrel; sweet potatoes 9 barrels, and four head of cattle. The number of cattle shipped from the East Liberty stock yards during the quarter is as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October	32,700	58,690	32,850
November	35,100	55,336	54,050
December	33,309	59,502	53,385
Total	101,109	172,528	139,305

The dead stock during the quarter was 34 head of cattle, 300 hogs and 391 sheep. In conclusion the inspector states that a marked improvement among the butchers with whom he has had trouble heretofore regarding the quality of meat offered by them for sale. He has got them to send for him when they have for sale any thing in their slaughter houses which is not fit for market. This precaution secures them recourse to the cattle dealer and prevents the mortification of exposure in having the meat confiscated at their places of business or in the market. The report was received and filed.

Dr. McCandless, in behalf of the committee appointed to consider the advisability of reducing the number of Inspectors and salaries, submitted majority and minority reports. The former recommended that the Health officer and Physician be authorized to employ an assistant secretary whenever required by pressure of business, his pay not to exceed $2 per day for time necessary to keep up the work of the office, also that the salaries of the Inspectors be subject to such action as may be made in the salaries of other city employees. The minority report, which was Dr. McCandless', recommended that the Health officer direct one of the Inspectors to devote his entire time and attention to the duties of the office, also that the salaries of the Inspectors be fixed at $600 each per annum, and that the Board reserve the right to reduce the number of the Inspectors during the year if, in its judgment, such reduction is necessary. A third report concerning this question was submitted by Dr. Astale. It was signed by a majority of the committee and was a fusion of the views of the two former reports. It recommended the temporary employment of an additional clerk, at $2 for every day of actual work, and that the present force of Inspectors be continued, the Board reserving the right to reduce their salaries at a rate per cent. corresponding with the reduction of the compensation of other city employees.

A long discussion followed the presentation of the reports, Dr. McCandless arguing energetically in favor of reducing the salaries of the Inspectors. The report of Dr. Astale was submitted as a substitute for the majority report and was adopted for a while and finally adopted with an amendment fixing the reduction at ten per cent. to be made at once. The gentlemen voting for the decrease being in favor of a third rate should he put during the busy season.

The next business in order was the election of six Inspectors, for which positions there were nineteen applicants. Three tallots resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: Wm. Walther, J. J. Lawson, Nicholas Jones, Thomas Fording, Albert Mariatt and John Becker.

Proposals for the erection of a hospital building in the Eighteenth ward were opened and read as follow:

Jacob Lauer, $1,502; R. J. Davis, $1,223; Dunlap & Munn, $1,121; M. E. Cassidy, $1,720; Fisher & Eakin, $1,573; Caleb Beatty, $1,400; E. F. Kimball, $846; John King, $1,160; R. R. Reno, $1,270; Frazier Bros., $1,337; W. J. Dick & Co., $1,290; Alfred Lawson, $1,425; McDonald & Jackson, $1,404. The following bids were for rough weather-boarding. The following were for patent weather-boarding and painting: Lauer, $1,562; Davis, $1,540; Dunlap & Munn, $1,173; Fisher & Eakin, $1,805; Beatty, $1,500; Kimball, $960; Dick & Co., $1,340; Lawton, $1,550; McDonald & Jackson, $1,151. The entire matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following sub-committees:

Finance—Slagle, McCann and Thomas.

Sanitary—McCandless, Graham, Fleming and Astale.

Hospital—Arthurs, Fleming, Graham, McCann and Asdale.

Printing—Backofen, Arthurs and Thomas.

It was decided to ask for an appropriation of $25,000. Adjourned.

A Thirty Days' Offer—Unprecedented Bargains—Special Inducements.

Our readers will observe an advertisement on first page headed, "Read," which will pay perusal. Messrs. Geo. H. Garber & Co. having purchased the establishment of Richard E. Breed, at No. 100 Wood street, will offer for the next thirty days, most extraordinary bargains, not only at this house, but at their other large store, No. 68 Fifth Liberty street. For the purpose of reducing stock, they will sell at both stores all goods at a discount of from 25 to 50 per cent. on present prices, without regard to cost. This is no pretension or delusion as to sacrifice, but a genuine, bonafide discount, in order to diminish the amount of goods in each store, preparatory to a consolidation. As to the extent, quality and character of the goods, nothing need be said, as both houses have long been known as the leading establishments of the city in all these essentials, necessary to constitute extreme excellence in China, Stone China, Fine Cut Glass, Silver Plated Wares, Britannia Wares, Cutlery, Vases of all kinds, Statuary in Parian, Bronze and Lava, Toilet Sets, Fine French Blocks, Carved Fish, Bread and Tea Sets, and all other goods usually found in a first-class house. If you need any goods in this line, now is the time to make a profitable investment, and even if you do not need them, it would still be the part of wisdom to purchase during the time of this sale, as such an opportunity for securing these goods at your own figures may never again be offered.

Don't delay the visit of fact, let it not steal away these thirty days of unparalleled bargains, but haste to make an investment which shall render perfect satisfaction for a very long time to come.

The Public Library's Last Drawing.

In response to letters and inquiries, we do not hesitate to say, in the most positive terms, that the fifth concert of the Public Library of Kentucky will take place February 27th, beyond the possibility of a doubt. The death of Gov. Brandlette does not interfere with the business of the office, as the Board of Trustees have appointed Hon. C. D. Briggs, (Gov. Brandlette's law partner and the active manager heretofore), to conduct the office. All the money received is safe in bank, and will be paid to holders of prizes immediately after the drawing, and with the same certainty and promptness as heretofore. The drawing will take place as announced, and those who secure prizes will get their money beyond the contingency of a doubt.

Butler vs. Young.

Butler is proof against all the attacks of his defamer, and just so is Wm. Martin, Boot and Shoe dealer, of Diamond street, Allegheny, as his manufactures stand the test of work and wear, proving in their durability to be worth two or three pairs made by anybody or nobody. Boots and shoes should be made to wear, and Martin keeps this in mind in every department of his manufactory. The material used is of the best quality, and the workmen employed the most skillful and reliable.

Books, Magazines, &c.

Parties in search of good reading matter, in endless variety and at low prices should call at the Book and News Emporium of Gildenfenny & Hess No. 69 Fifth avenue, where their wants may be exactly supplied and their tastes strictly suited.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

U. B. Gillett, bankrupt, of Susquehanna county, and H. Bolt, bankrupt, of Luzerne; petition of S. B. Price, Esq., for compensation as solicitor of said bankrupts, was presented and referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

In the matter of Newberger & Hockstadter, vs. Samuel Elias, the question as to the sufficiency in number and amount of creditors joining in the petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of the said debtor, having been argued at length by counsel, the decision of the Court is, that the requisite number of creditors, representing a sufficient amount in value of the probable debts, have joined in the petition, and it is sustained, and the Register is taxed for his report in this matter fifteen dollars.

In the matter of Jacob G. Fletcher, bankrupt, of Bradford county, no exceptions to the same having been filed, the report of the Register on the petitions of S. B. Aspinwall and W. S. Pierce, creditors, for the ascertainment of their liens, the same was approved, and the assignee directed to pay the amount therein allowed.

In the case of Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, of Crawford county, the assignee's report under the order of May 27th, 1874, for the sale of certain personal property, was presented and confirmed absolute.

In the case of James Schumaker, bankrupt, of Allegheny City, the petition of M. Woodward, assignee of S. R. McClean, bankrupt, to examine the claims of Mary Hughes and W. C. Stockton, was presented and referred to Register Shafer, to examine and pass upon the claims of said parties and report.

In the matter of Wible & English, bankrupts, of Allegheny City, on petition of the bankrupts with a list of their creditors presented, an order was made for a meeting of said creditors, on the 24 prox., to consider and pass upon a proposition to be submitted by the said bankrupt, by the said creditors. The Register, Harper, to give notice thereof.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

In the case of the Union Insurance Company vs. Alexander Tindle, an action against the Treasurer of the Company to recover some $10,000 deposited in the Mechanics Savings Bank and lost, the jury found for defendant.

Bernard Etal vs. Bertha Etal; libel in divorce. A final decree was granted by the Court, and the defendant directed to pay the costs.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

In the case of Roedelheim, Bing & Co. vs. Wm. Fecke, the jury found for plaintiff for $501 49.

In the case of J. F. Scott & Co. vs. Oliver Ferson executor of J. W. Johnson, an action to recover for jewelry sold to decedent, the jury found for plaintiff for $121 55.

In the matter of Schafer vs. Morningstar *et al*, is still on trial.

The case of Nancy Peterson and her husband for use of Nancy Peterson vs. the city of Pittsburgh is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick and a jury. Nancy Peterson, colored, arrived in this city from Bellair, Ohio, and in passing the corner of Sixth and Penn streets she stepped on a formation of ice, and sustained serious injuries. The case is brought to recover damages against the city, the claim being $10,000.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

The case of Mary E. Stande, indicted for assault and battery on the oath of Albert Stande, is on trial.

Henry Doerr and Wm. Krupman, indicted for robbery, on oath of Patrick Scanlon, were acquitted.

Mary Hughes was allowed in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Adam Weber, indicted on oath of Joseph Laufman, for forcible entry and detainer.

Mary Hughes was acquitted of a charge of larceny, and also her bondsman, the recognizance finding in the case of Ann Gafney, for the purpose of burning her.

In the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Francis Myford the defendant was acquitted of keeping a disorderly house and also on three charges of selling liquor to minors, but was convicted on two charges of selling liquor on Sunday and acquitted as to one charge for the same offense.

SUGGESTION MEETINGS.

Candidates for the Primary Election.

Suggestion meetings have been held by the Republicans in some of the wards of the city, and the tickets as given below nominated for disposition at the primary elections.

THIRD WARD.

A large meeting of the Republicans of the Third ward was held last night in the Grant street school house. M. S. P. Fulton presided and Mr. Kattigan acted as Secretary. It was decided to hold the primary election on Saturday, the 13th inst., between the hours of 2 P. M. and 7 P. M. The following ticket was suggested: Select Council—G. L. Braun. Common Council—Jno. N. Neeb. Alderman—John Burke and Gottlieb J. Gross. Geo. Bowman and A. J. Brown were also nominated for Alderman, but declined, as they are running independent. School Directors—Dr. Wishart, Jas. Renzhinsen, Elias Becker and Thomas Jones. First District—Judge of Election, Richard Bird. Inspector—Louis Hyer. Second District—Judge of Election—Wm. Braun. Election Assessor—John Ochse. Inspector—James Wenzel. Election Constables—Gottlieb Dietz. Assessor—John Ochse. Constable—Clement Kreuter.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

Select Council—Chas. Horseman, John Diehl. J. Common Council—J. T. Goldthorpe, D. M. Boyd. School Directors—Dr. J. D. Thomas, W. H. Creary, D. Wenke, J. Gallagher, David Martin, E. H. Wakefield, Hugh Young, Jr., and W. Eggers. Aldermanic Judge, Chas. J. W. Carey. D. L. McDonald. Election Officers—First district: Judges, W. McCully, Sr., Wm. B. Scott; Inspector, Robert Jackson; Assessor, Wm. Hart. Second district: Judges, Benjamin Thomas, Lewis Nicholas Jones, Thomas Fording, Albert Mariatt and John Becker.

Proposals for the erection of a hospital building in the Eighteenth ward were opened and read as follow:

Jacob Lauer, $1,502; R. J. Davis, $1,223; Dunlap & Munn, $1,121; M. E. Cassidy, $1,720; Fisher & Eakin, $1,573; Caleb Beatty, $1,400; E. F. Kimball, $846; John King, $1,160; R. R. Reno, $1,270; Frazier Bros., $1,337; W. J. Dick & Co., $1,290; Alfred Lawson, $1,425; McDonald & Jackson, $1,404. The following bids were for rough weather-boarding. The following were for patent weather-boarding and painting: Lauer, $1,562; Davis, $1,540; Dunlap & Munn, $1,173; Fisher & Eakin, $1,805; Beatty, $1,500; Kimball, $960; Dick & Co., $1,340; Lawton, $1,550; McDonald & Jackson, $1,151. The entire matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following sub-committees:

Finance—Slagle, McCann and Thomas.

Sanitary—McCandless, Graham, Fleming and Asdale.

Hospital—Arthurs, Fleming, Graham, McCann and Asdale.

Printing—Backofen, Arthurs and Thomas.

It was decided to ask for an appropriation of $25,000. Adjourned.

SECOND WARD—ALLEGHENY.

For the unexpired term of Hon. Wm. H. Graham, of Select Council, Messrs. Alfred Hice, Jr., and Jacob Painter are announced on the list. For the term commencing next year the nominations were: William Stewart, John Murphy, Samuel Dawson, and the present incumbent, Mr. Asdale. Common Council—Samuel Sholes, James Hunter, John A. Myers, James Wilson, Samuel Williams, and William P. Price. Alderman—Nathan Hice and Jacob McKinley. School Directors—J. H. Darragh, Edward Hall, and Washington Swayne. Assessor—George Bothwell and Finley McIlwaine. Select Directors—C. W. Bentley and Robert Patton.

House Decorations.

Every one desires a pleasant home. To finish and furnish a house with tast requires thought. A handsome *Wall Finish* is as important to the appearance of a room as the furniture, while a skillful combination of both may produce elegance.

White walls are cheerless. Tinted walls are the first remove therefrom, and while neat, do not indicate positive taste. *Colors*, properly blended, are, therefore, really essential to perfect adornment. They give opportunity for persons of refined and cultivated taste to set up their houses with artistic surroundings, combined with domestic comfort.

Nature, which the Almighty has adorned with endless variety of colors in every hue and shade arrangement, gives us abundant examples.

Wall Paper is now manufactured in a great variety of designs, viz: Ancient and Mediæval Art, Decorations from the Greek, Moresques from the Alhambra, Venetian, Roman and Pompeiian frescoes; Ornamentations from the last century, multifarious styles of the present time, wherein taste, harmony and color are brought into use, and their imitations on Wall Paper are as perfect as the originals at much less cost.

Wall Paper excels brush work in durability, and the so-called fresco painters cannot equal the skill of the Parisian Wall Paper-stainer, or the most advanced of our own country.

Wall Paper requires taste and judgment, and the dealer therein must be an artist to properly correct and elevate the standard of taste in room decoration.

The undersigned has a selection of the most advanced styles made from the best manufacturers in Europe and this country.

His sales room is located on Seventh street (formerly Irwin), at No. 47, between Penn avenue and Liberty street.

WALTER P. MARSHALL.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1, 1875.

Kentucky Library Lottery.

An investment in this direction may give you a prize, but you are sure of a prize, at the boot and shoe house of R. Taggart, No. 138 Federal street, Allegheny, who never sells a pair of boots or shoes without giving the purchaser from 25c to $2.00 on every pair sold. Thus you are sure to get your money's worth in every purchase, and a prize in each. The best boots and shoes, guaranteed to fit and wear, and sold at prices lower than any other house in the two cities. The beauty of Taggart's boots and shoes is that he keeps such a variety that you can not fail in getting an exact and therefore a neat fit.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 105 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Cimbria at New York.

Note the Difference.

The over coats worn by some men remind one of a shirt rather than a coat, while others have the appearance of a neatly fitting dress coat, and such are the style of overcoats manufactured by B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, who has no superior in making suits to fit the person.

THE WORK HOUSE.

How That Rural Retreat is Managed—The Statistics for 1874—The Surplus Earnings After all Expenses are Paid—The Condition of the Inmates—The Success of the Past Year.

Superintendent Cordier has just completed his fifth annual report, showing the condition and progress of the Allegheny county Work House during the year ending December 31, 1874, from which we gather some interesting information.

STATISTICAL.

In speaking of the commitments during the year the Superintendent says: At the date of my last Report, December 31, 1873, the number of inmates in this institution was 435. There were received from January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874, inclusive, 2,385; viz.: 2,025 males, and 360 females. During the same period there were discharged by expiration of sentence, 2,173; by commutation, 30; by order of Court, 57; by Governor's pardon, 19; 12 escaped and 4 died; making in all 2,295; leaving now in confinement 531 inmates, viz: 460 males and 74 females.

These statistics show an increase of 324 in the aggregate, and a daily average increase of 101, over the previous year.

The Superintendent in this connection suggests that some legislation be procured to provide for a payment for those persons who are committed, and who "from their physical, mental, and even moral condition, are not proper subjects for prison discipline, and, as merely consumers, are a constant drain upon our industries and productive labor." He thinks the Work House ought not to be taxed with their cost.

FINANCIAL.

The financial situation is set forth in the following figures.

The cash earnings of the Work House for the year, after having deducted the sum of $5,000, being the depreciation of value of barred material on hand has been as follows:

In the Barrel Factory	$63,675 98
In the Brick Yard	4,089 98
In the Laundry	3,267 65
Total	$71,033 71

And its ordinary expenditures during the same time, for boarding, clothing and guarding of prisoners, fuel and light, medicines, gratuities, &c., have been $57,739 84

Leaving a gain of $